

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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AREA VICE PRESIDENTS MEET IN SAN JOSE

PA171837 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Participating in the opening session of a meeting of area vice presidents yesterday, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez maintained that emphasis must be placed on the need to reorganize the Central American integration process. He stressed that the efforts of the 1950s and 1960s resulted in modest industrial development which involved the complete Central American market.

Gutierrez stated that it is necessary to envision a new structure that will find the acceptance and organizational ties needed by the previous effort. He also said that the organization must have greater representation [representatividad] and that integration must be extended to all areas of common interest to Central Americans. He also suggested the creation of legal mechanisms to settle conflicts among individuals and corporations, as well as state agencies.

According to Gutierrez, emphasis must be placed on the dialogue started with the EEC, because this organization will help the region accomplish its integration.

For his part, Salvadoran Vice President Rodolfo Castillo Claramount praised President Monge's initiative, the convocation of this meeting, which is a historic landmark. He said that the efforts of the 1960s -- which resulted in important structures and mechanisms but which were not accompanied by measures that guaranteed their success -- must not be criticized. He added that now the efforts for Central American integration must lead to an improvement in the standard of living of these nations in order to give Central Americans the enjoyment of things that were always denied them.

The Salvadoran vice president said that the year 2000 must not find us in that situation. For this reason we must have imagination and determination to create new plans for tomorrow, but early, he remarked. Furthermore, the Salvadoran leader said that talent, imagination, and boldness will be required in order to rescue the CACM. He conceded that the meeting inaugurated yesterday is only the beginning of a process that seeks, among other things, to improve the standard of living of Central Americans, which is not the same as improving the wealth of the traditional industrialists. If Nicaragua agrees with this and is willing to accept its obligations, I do not see why they cannot be invited in the future, he concluded.

In addition, Honduran Vice President Jaime Rosenthal said that Nicaragua is the main debtor of the Central American countries. He noted that the possibilities for financing to allow Nicaragua to meet its obligations are being analyzed, because the idea is not to eliminate Nicaragua from an integration process. These resources could come from the United States or international institutions, Rosenthal added. He stated that a reorganization of the CACM must put aside the emphasis on the exchange of imported products with a low aggregate value. In fact, a real exchange of what Central America produces must be emphasized, and economies should be directed at exporting agricultural products and producing raw materials. Rosenthal said that the strengthening of the Central American Bank of Economic Integration continues, although the problem lies in the clearing house, because there are debts that are not paid due to a lack of foreign exchange.

Meeting Concludes

PA181758 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1230 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The meeting of vice presidents of the Central American area ended yesterday. This meeting was held in an effort to consolidate the social and economic policies of the region. Those who participated in the meeting were Roberto Carpio Nicole of Guatemala; Rodolfo Castillo Claramount of El Salvador; Jaime Rosenthal of Honduras; and Armando Arauz and Jorge Manuel Dengo of Costa Rica.

The vice presidents confirmed the decision of their governments to sign the Contadora document for peace and cooperation in Central America on 6 June, certain that this will be an essential step in the pacification of the region and the solution of the problems which are afflicting it.

One of the most important decisions made by the vice presidents concerns the joint session they want to hold with sources of foreign financing, so that the debt of the Central American countries may receive common treatment with better terms than those given to Latin American countries in better economic situations.

In addition, they decided to create and implement programs for economic and social reorganization, individually and in accordance with the specific goals of each country, but bearing in mind their possible effect on the region.

They also agreed to re-establish the Central American economic integration project -- started in 1960 -- as soon as possible. This step will be taken to readjust the project more realistically so that it will respond to the economic and social needs of the area. They also agreed to continue improving the tariff reform and the systems to give incentives to investments giving the [word indistinct] the pertinent guarantees and priorities, as well as that which concerns the export of nontraditional products.

Attention will be given to aspects that link the countries, such as electrical power networks, the creation of development programs that include the participation of two or more countries education, and other matters.

In addition, the vice presidents of the area agreed that any negotiation or joint use of financing from and cooperation with international financial organizations must be channelled through the financial organization of the Central American integration system and through other sources of economic cooperation.

They agreed to gradually reduce existing restrictions on commercial transactions and interregional payments, observing the principle of Central American preference.

They also discussed and defended policies [words indistinct] for the marketing of basic products for the economies of Central American countries and the adjustment of measures for the production and marketing of certain strategic goods.

Meanwhile, the Costa Rican vice president said that it is possible that international financial organizations may be asked for approximately \$300 million in aid to implement these reactivation policies for the region.

He also said that Nicaragua was not included in the meeting of area vice presidents because international organizations do not permit an open dialogue with Nicaragua. Vice President Arauz said:

[Begin recording] We, President Monge and I, have been asked why we did not invite the Nicaraguan vice president. However, Monge's initiative involves support for relations with international organizations [words indistinct] political, Central American, and North American that do not permit an open and (?constructive) dialogue with Nicaragua for the time being. [Words indistinct] but the person who should respond to it is me, and not President Monge. The president had thought of forming a kind of club of democratic Central American countries. [end recording]

However, when asked why these organizations did not want an open dialogue with Nicaragua, the vice president said curiously that he had said no such a thing.

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

Political Youth Demonstrate

PY190201 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0123 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 18 Apr (TELAM) -- The demonstration carried out by the Movement of Political Youth (Mojupe) and the Federation of Argentine-Arab Organizations repudiating the recent U.S. attack against Libya concluded tonight with the stoning of the U.S. Embassy and Ambassador Frank Ortiz' residence and a clash between the police and demonstrators.

The following persons participated in the demonstration: Pablo Unamuno for the Peronist Youth, Alejandro Barthe for the Intransigent Youth, Eduardo Sigal for the Juvenile Communist Federation, Eduardo Lazara for the Authentic Socialist Youth, Gabriel Monserrat for the Christian Democratic Youth, and Maria Rinaldi for the Movement to Socialism Youth. Angel Trinidad for the Malvinas Veterans Center and Antonio Daud for the Federation of Arab Organizations also participated. The latter organization submitted a note to the U.S. Embassy expressing its most energetic protest against the attack on Libya.

'Commando' Issues Threats

PY182057 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2026 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Apr (DYN) -- The police today strengthened security measures around the U.S. Embassy, residences of U.S. diplomats, and the premises of U.S. enterprises and institutions after a self-styled "Independence Commando" made telephone threats and sent notes to the media announcing terrorist acts in reprisal for the attack on Libya. This afternoon experts from the bomb squad carried out a thorough search at the Lincoln Cultural Library, and Information Center of the U.S. Embassy on 900 Florida Street in downtown Buenos Aires. The "Independence Commando" made a phone call warning of a bomb. The phone call was received by local and foreign press agencies, but no bomb was found.

Later, copies of "Communique No. 2" of the group were sent to the media. In the note the group warned that "from now on, every U.S. delegation, enterprise, or citizen will be considered an enemy who deserves the corresponding treatment: death." The note, which is typewritten, goes on to point out that "(U.S. President Ronald) Reagan and the United States proved to be enemies of our fatherland, with British aid, during the heroic war over the Malvinas. Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi and Libya, however, supported us like a friendly nation in the recovery of our sovereignty." The notes ends by stating: "The moment has come to defend those who help and destroy those who attack us."

Cultural Center Evacuated

PY181600 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1550 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Apr (NA) -- The U.S. Cultural Center located in downtown Buenos Aires was evacuated just before noon today following an anonymous telephoned bomb threat. The security personnel at the Abraham Lincoln Center immediately evacuated the offices and especially the library.

The threat is linked to the statements of various political organizations over the last few days against the U.S. raid ordered by President Ronald Reagan against Libyan military and civilian targets. Access to the Lincoln Center is being strictly controlled by security officers, who are checking bags and briefcases and asking for identification cards.

FALKLANDS WAR VETERANS ON JOINT U.S. EXERCISES

PY141524 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1646 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Mar del Plata, 13 Apr (TELAM) -- The Malvinas War Veterans Center here has rejected the joint exercises of the Argentine and U.S. Navies, recalling that the United States was an ally of the United Kingdom during the South Atlantic conflict. The rejection added that Argentina should participate in exercises with only friendly countries, as most of the Latin American countries have proven to be.

In a document the veterans reported that, as a result of a recent visit to our country by General John Galvin, commander in chief of the U.S. Southern Command, the joint exercises with the Pentagon forces will be carried out through 18 April. General Galvin is also currently conducting the joint exercises of the U.S. and Honduran Armies on the border with Nicaragua, the document reports.

It states that eight officers from the U.S. Army and Navy, as well as Air Force and Navy personnel stationed around the Panama Canal, will participate. The document concludes by pointing out that the Malvinas veterans cannot forget that the Army with whom the exercises are about to be carried out, is the same one that 4 years ago allied itself with the United Kingdom to fight against us.

ALLEGED PRESSURE ON ALFONSIN DENIED BY EMBASSY

PY151531 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1352 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (NA) -- The U.S. Embassy today officially denied foreign press reports that U.S. Ambassador Frank Ortiz has reportedly pressured President Raul Alfonsin to fire Foreign Minister Dante Caputo because of his position on the Central American conflict. An official spokesman of the U.S. Embassy, who was questioned by NA on this issue, has described as "unreal" the reports that Ortiz "objects to Foreign Minister Dante Caputo's support for the Contadora Group peace proposal for Central America" published in the latest issue of NEWSWEEK. The spokesman also said that so far no meeting has been "scheduled" between Dante Caputo and Ortiz.

Sources at the Argentine Foreign Ministry have described the press reports as "ridiculous" and without basis. The press reports appeared at a time when a secret cable from the U.S. Embassy in Argentina on the visit of U.S. legislators headed by Thomas O'Neill was released in the United States. According to Democratic legislators, the U.S. ambassador in Argentina "interfered" in the legislators' contacts with the Argentine Government regarding the Central American crisis.

LA PRENSA Column

PY150220 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Apr 86 p 1, 4

[By J. Iglesias Rouco]

[Text] The pocket scandal, for lack of a better name, which has just taken place in the United States and Argentina as a result of the recent visit to Buenos Aires by the U.S. Democratic legislators headed by the controversial Marty Russo and "Tip" O'Neill, and U.S. Ambassador Ortiz' participation in the visit do not favor the Alfonsin government, as some leftist groups of Alfonsin's party believe.

First of all, and although the dignified WASHINGTON POST does not usually need any help from abroad to reveal information, there is well-founded suspicion that the "secret" report recently published by that newspaper about details of the meeting held by Ortiz and the Democratic congressmen with President Alfonsin was not issued by the State Department alone. For example, just before the POST article appeared, leftist sectors of the Argentine Government, of the Alfonsin party, conveyed to local journalists a good part of the meeting under the condition that it not be released "for the time being."

Moreover, after THE WASHINGTON POST published the information, our Foreign Ministry, in an unofficial declaration, decided to quickly confirm all the details of that incident, even those that were still unclear, in an action which was totally unnecessary. It was even a bit unorthodox from the diplomatic point of view because, as the Foreign Ministry said, the idea was "not to intervene" in U.S. internal affairs. And if that was not enough, it still remains to be clarified what made the government at its highest level decide to agree or encourage the filming of a meeting with the U.S. congressmen, which at this stage of events was already becoming quite stormy.

Everything seems to indicate that the government collaborated enthusiastically with several of the Democratic legislators in promoting this regrettable episode, perhaps not only after but also before that episode occurred. At least this is the only impression, given the lack of further details, that any impartial observer can form from what is known so far. If this is the case, it means that the meeting in the presidential office was not really a spontaneous confrontation that just got out of control of the participants, including the "passive" Argentine participants, but rather a set-up or something that looks very much like a set-up. In this case, the sense of responsibility of our government would be seriously compromised.

Second, and this is perhaps the most important aspect of the "affair," is that Buenos Aires has nothing to gain from the uncomfortable situation into which Ortiz and President Reagan were placed. It is true that just before this affair, the U.S. ambassador was ordered by his superiors to convey to the Government Palace through different channels the White House's profound displeasure over Caputo's latest proposals in relation to the Central American conflict. It is also true that:

1. Ortiz and his superiors have so far been among the foreign diplomats and governments (and I would dare say even among quite a few Argentines) who are firm supporters of Alfonsin and his government. In this regard, we should recall the efforts by Ortiz and his government to grant Argentina "bridge" loans, like the one granted in 1984 under a very difficult situation in Argentina. The United States had a very broad understanding of the Argentine position regarding Central America and the Malvinas, which on occasion, tested the limits of tolerance of the Reagan administration.

During the stage of transition to democracy in Peru, Ortiz, then U.S. ambassador there, and Washington tried to act not only as mere observers of that country's various ideological positions but also as defenders of the system. Sometimes they cannot avoid the professional and political risks involved, especially within administrations and political societies which are so feudal and diverse as those in Latin America.

2. The possibilities that the Democrats might win in the next U.S. elections are quite remote, even though a large part of Reagan's Central American policy may not be very successful and the fact that certain Latin American countries are playing the favorite game of Washington's "liberals," which is very well known and consists of pushing the Vietnam "syndrome," that is playing on the alleged fear of the U.S. electorate in that the United States will become involved in a war without end and which, in the Latin American sphere, could possibly feed a fire against the United States. This favorite game was exhausted in 1983 when Grenada was invaded and even more exhausted because of the new awareness that the Americans and West Europeans are acquiring about their technological and cultural revolution, which has quieted fears about the left and the USSR and about the danger that subversion and the terrorist states (Libya, for example, which is today allied with the Sandinists) have for their immediate future.

Thus, the only factor that could possibly justify this visible "entente" -- so as not to call it complicity -- between Alfonsinism and the Democratic Party's "liberals," based on the fact that they might have access to the White House fairly soon, is very weak. And, all of this without taking into account another factor: Among today's Democrats, there are many who, as during the Kennedy and Johnson tenures, support a strategic re-evaluation of the very "conservative" -- and revolutionary -- world of Reagan and Bush. They are willing to face the East and its subversive instruments in the Third World in general, especially in Latin America. The Democrats' tradition regarding the handling of this type of action is eloquent. We must recall Kennedy and the Bay of Pigs, which the founder of the Alliance for Progress inherited from Eisenhower; Johnson and the escalation in Vietnam; and even "leftist" Carter and the Iran incident. And it must be recalled that no one in the United States, not even the "liberals," can change a foreign policy of very accomplished events like the policy that has been developed over the past 5 years by the Republican administration.

Thus, one must ask oneself what type of advantage can Argentina obtain from these small and puny punches that the Democrats throw at the Republicans, from objectives that barely have an electoral tint, such as the little scandal in the Casa Rosada, which was happily applauded by our left.

In our opinion: none. And, even worse: If we add this "affair" to the previous one, the already very impatient Washington reaction to Buenos Aires' actions regarding the Contadora Group, its financial (and also of the other type) support to the Sandinists and Managua's refusal to accept the peace structure of its own supporters-mediators, then it is clear that Argentina has only achieved a deterioration of its position. Could it be, as our left is announcing, that in the end Washington will replace Ortiz, something that is not quite certain yet (although it is feasible that Alfonsinism's participation in this matter had that motive). But what ambassador will Washington send to Buenos Aires? Mr Ortega? And who, apart from the U.S. Treasury and Federal Reserve Board, is in a position to bail us out?

We very much fear that Mr. Alfonsin's government is today making the same reckonings regarding the United States that Mr. Mitterrand's France made in 1983. These have now been found, with the victory of the French right, to have been very mistaken.

Despite the financial crisis, the world is not taking the course desired by the Casa Rosada. This must be because the world, especially the Western "north," is very stupid in rejecting its wise advice. Undoubtedly the Vatican, the EEC, the U.S. Republicans, the campesinos, the bankers, and even the cavalry officers that yesterday organized a barbecue in "honor and solidarity" with Major Julio Contreras, who has been punished for his well-known Concordia speech and who is now about to go into "obligatory" retirement, the equivalent, in the garrisons, of Mr Sourrouille's "obligatory" savings, are also stupid. Yes, the world is on the wrong road, with the exception of 50 Balcarce Street [the Casa Rosada]. If our very good government wants to save it, why does it not observe the world in a better fashion?

COSTA RICA'S ARIAS INVITES ALFONSIN FOR SUMMIT

PY190218 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Interview with Costa Rican President-elect Oscar Arias Sanchez and Argentine President Raul Alfonsin by unidentified reporters on 19 April at the Olivos presidential residence in Buenos Aires -- recorded]

[Text] [Arias] We believe that the presence of prestigious countries like Argentina, and of prestigious men, like President Raul Alfonsin, is vital, because no one can better view Latin American or Central American problems than Central Americans or Latin Americans themselves. In the second place, I want to say that the purpose of my visit is to extend a personal invitation to President Alfonsin to attend the inaugural ceremony along with the presidents of the Contadora Group. The purpose of my tour is to visit the countries that make up the Contadora Support Group. We respect and admire President Alfonsin and this marvelous country, and his presence at the inaugural ceremony will not only signify solidarity with Costa Rica but also with efforts that all of us are making to achieve peace, and to achieve a solution to Central American problems in a civilized manner through dialogue and negotiations.

[Question] Will the presence of Latin American presidents, among whom will probably be President Alfonsin, at your inaugural on 8 May be a proper time to hold a Latin American presidential summit?

[Arias] Yes, although it will not be anything formal. But yes, we will of course take advantage of the opportunity to do so. I believe that Costa Rica enjoys a well-known democratic tradition so as to be able to attract the majority of Latin American presidents. Moreover, without the presence of President Alfonsin we would really be at a disadvantage.

[Question] It is a commitment then?

[Alfonsin] Yes, of course. I will be pleased to do so.

[Question] Sir, the Nicaraguan issue, that hot border, that...

[Alfonsin, interrupting] It is not hot anymore.

[Question] No, it is not. What is the latest you can tell us in this regard?

[Arias] Well, we are very hopeful and optimistic that the Contadora act will be signed on 6 June. As you know, in the last foreign ministers meeting, during which Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo played a dominant role, it was established that the final date [to sign the Contadora act] would be 6 June.

We are truly hopeful that all Central American countries will sign the Contadora Act. But more important than signing the act itself, is the fulfillment of what is established in this act because only in this way can we be sure that there will be peace in Central America. Without peace we will be unable to achieve economic development, which is ultimately the only issue about which Central Americans should be concerned.

Arias Departs for Uruguay

PY192300 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1531 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Apr (TELAM) -- Costa Rican President-elect Oscar Arias Sanchez, who this morning left Argentina for Uruguay after a 2-day visit, warned that peace in Central America is in danger. He also invited President Raul Alfonsin to his presidential inauguration. Arias said that the future of Central America will be decided in the next 2 months. We will see if reason prevails over war and violence. This is why I am satisfied that President Alfonsin has accepted my invitation to attend my presidential inauguration on 8 May in Costa Rica, he said.

Arias Sanchez was seen off at the Aeroparque Metroplitan Airport by Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, other Foreign Ministry officials, Costa Rican Ambassador to Argentina Roberto Morales Varie, and other Costa Rican Embassy officials. The Costa Rican president-elect expressed satisfaction with his short visit to Argentina and said that he had the opportunity to exchange opinions about the future of Central America, where Argentina has played a very important role as a member of the Contadora support group. Regarding the Contadora peace act, Arias Sanchez said: I believe that when I assume power on 8 May in my country, it will be a good opportunity for all the other Latin American presidents to try to overcome the obstacles that are preventing the peace act's being signed.

FEDERAL PARTY LEADER ACCEPTS GOVERNMENT POST

PY210212 Buenos Aires TIEMPO ARGENTINO in Spanish 19 Apr 86 p 7

[Excerpts] Francisco Manrique, head of the Federal Party, has accepted the position of state secretary of National and International Tourism and government adviser on social questions. He made this announcement at a meeting with President Raul Alfonsin on 18 April.

The number of leaders from parties other than the UCR [Radical Civic Union] who hold positions in the Alfonsin administration has thus been increased. Manrique from the Federal Party now joins Hector Polino from the Socialist Confederation and Roberto Lavagna from the Peronist Party as collaborator with the present administration.

In addition to being the new state secretary of National and International Tourism, Manrique will advise President Alfonsin on social matters.

BRIEFS

GDP DROP REPORTED -- (NA-DYN) -- Argentina's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) dropped 4.4 percent in 1985, compared to 1984, the Central Bank reported last night. Last quarter '85 GDP figures were 3.7 percent below '84 statistics. 1985 industrial activity declined 10.4 percent, agriculture 3.4 percent and business 7.6 percent, according to the report. [Text] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Apr 86 p 3 PY]

BEDREGAL ON ALTERNATIVES IN OCEAN ACCESS PROBLEMS

PY171257 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez has said that the government is studying new ways to find a positive solution to the Bolivian maritime conflict with Chile. He said that this is an important mission and that specific statements regarding this issue will be known in the next few hours.

[Begin Bedregal recording] The important thing is that right now we are compiling all the information, documents, and studies of the last few years. We have found valid positions. We are also organizing a council of international advisers [words indistinct] from all our national political groups in order to study, update, and renew all these documents, in order to make specific proposals.

Regarding our relations with Chile, I believe there is currently great flexibility regarding the [words indistinct] aspect and the diplomatic protection that our countrymen in Chile deserve. For some years they received (?humiliating) treatment. We also have problems in the fields of customs duties and railway transportation, but these are being handled capably by our consul in Santiago. Therefore, from this point of view we have a clear view of the situation, and we trust that in this short time we have established solid principles based on the irrevocable will of our country to recover a sovereign outlet to the sea [words indistinct] (?in keeping) with our doctrine and priority of our foreign (?and) political policy. [end recording]

Bedregal then said that this is no new strategy, because Bolivia has always been seeking solutions favorable to our country regarding problems with Chile. This is the explanation given by Bedregal:

[Begin recording] [Bedregal] Nothing new has been proposed yet.

[Unidentified reporter] Is this part of a new strategy, or has a new strategy been proposed?

[Bedregal] No, there is no new strategy. This country has always had the strategy of returning to the sea. The problems regarding methods of cooperation, in keeping with our current times, are now more easily solved, allowing us to achieve more significant progress in this regard. [end recording]

The foreign minister reported that within the next few hours he will leave for PRC at the invitation of that country.

Ecuador Pledges Support

PY161525 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry has reported that the Ecuadoran Government will continue to support Bolivia's request for a fair solution to its maritime problem. In a message dated 25 March and addressed to Andean Parliament President Julio Garret Ayllon, Ecuador expressed its support for the claims of the noble Bolivian people, according to [words indistinct] of Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran. This message is a result of a decision the Andean Parliament adopted during its fifth period of sessions last December in La Paz. On that occasion the Parliament decided to support Bolivia's aspiration for a direct and sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

COSTA RICA'S ARIAS CANCELS LA PAZ VISIT

PY210207 Paris AFP in Spanish 0009 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] La Paz, 20 Apr (AFP) -- Costa Rican President-elect Oscar Arias, who was to arrive in this capital to meet with President Victor Paz Estenssoro, has canceled his visit, according to an official announcement. When the preparations for the protocol ceremonies at the airport had been completed, the Press Secretariat of the Foreign Ministry announced that the Costa Rican president-elect had canceled his visit to La Paz. Arias is touring several Latin American countries and was expected to visit La Paz before going to Lima. He has now canceled his stopover in La Paz and will travel directly to Lima, according to the official announcement.

FINANCE MINISTER ON FOREIGN CREDIT PROSPECTS

PY152237 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The World Bank will grant Bolivia a \$55-million credit to be invested in Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB], the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [Comibol], the National Railway Enterprise [ENFE], and industry and farming sectors. This was reported by Finance Minister Juan Cariaga who said the following during a press conference:

[Cariaga] "On 11 April the World Bank approved a \$55-million credit for the recovery of the main Bolivian industries. The credit will be mostly used for the recovery of YPFB, Comibol, and ENFE, as well as our industrial and farming sectors."

As is known, Cariaga has just returned from Washington where he went for several negotiations, and to obtain this credit. The minister has also requested the IMF to keep Bolivia on its agenda in order to grant it a stand-by credit at its next meeting on 12 May. Cariaga recalled that the IMF had set the approval of the national budget and the tax reform plan as a condition for this.

[Cariaga] "I asked the IMF to postpone their demands for the approval of these two measures until the date when its directorate will consider a stand-by credit to Bolivia."

He once more stressed the importance of the approval of the national budget and the tax reform, because they will mean future income to help meet the needs of the state. He warned about the consequences that the disapproval of these measures would bring, and he gave the amounts of the credits Bolivia would lose.

[Cariaga] "First, we would lose a stand-by credit worth 50 million SDR's [Special Drawing Rights], or \$55 million. Second, it would prevent Bolivia from obtaining a compensation credit equivalent to \$50 million. Third, it would prevent Bolivia from obtaining an untied structural adjustment credit worth \$20 million."

Cariaga added that the disbursement of other credits could be interrupted if the budget and the tax reform are not approved:

[Cariaga] "It could deprive the country of approximately \$250 million in aid from multilateral and bilateral institutions. Of these \$250 million, \$153 million will come from multilateral organizations like the World Bank, the IDB, the Andean Development Corporation, and others, while \$93 million will come from bilateral development organizations of friendly countries in America and Europe. These amounts could be increased by 50 million [currency unit indistinct] if the two measures are approved and an agreement is reached with the IMF.

"I wish to say that otherwise the country would lose the possibility of renegotiating about \$1 billion of its bilateral debt with the Paris Club, that is, the debt we have with the friendly countries and its development organizations. It would also prevent Bolivia from receiving aid from these countries."

Minister Cariaga said that Bolivia may also lose its inclusion in the Baker Plan, which had selected our country as one of its beneficiaries. In conclusion, after reporting that the various U.S. financial sectors have been receptive to our national economic recovery plan, he made an appeal to the Bolivian people to understand our real situation, explaining that this is not a government problem but rather a problem of the citizens. He said that the only way out from our current stagnation is to reach an agreement with the IMF.

MINISTER LEAVES FOR ANDREAN GROUP MEETING

PY171828 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Integration Minister Fernando Caceres today leaves for Panama to attend the Andean Group meeting in Panama City. The meeting agenda includes three specific subjects, and possibly a fourth. They are: customs fees and taxes, clauses on most favored nations, preferential treatment for Bolivia, and probably a protocol to modify the Cartagena Accord.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO PERU, COLOMBIA -- The Bolivian Senate has approved the designation of Nuflo Chavez Ortiz and Enrique Riveros-Tejada as Bolivian ambassadors to Peru and Colombia, respectively. [Summary] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 12 Apr 86 p 4 PY]

INFLATION RATE -- La Paz, 2 Apr (AFP) -- Planning Minister Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada said here today that Bolivia's inflation rate has remained at zero for the 10th consecutive week. He explained that inflation was curbed by the economic measures enacted on 29 August 1985. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0346 GMT 3 Apr 86 PY]

INFANT MORTALITY RATE -- Marlene de Caton, National director responsible for minors, of the National Board for solidarity and social development has reported that the Bolivian infant mortality rate is the highest in Latin America, with 179,000 per thousand [as heard], throughout the nation. This report was released a few hours ago during the dedication of the Week of the Bolivian Child, under the following slogan: The Child Is Today, Never Tomorrow. Mrs Caton went on to say that the figure is 278 children per thousand among Quechua-speaking people and 239 per thousand among the Aymara-speaking population. She added that 47 percent of Bolivian children under 6 years of age are suffering from hunger. [Excerpt] [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Apr PY]

SARNEY DISCUSSES SUCCESSES OF CRUZADO PLAN

PY150330 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2331 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Address to the nation by President Jose Sarney; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Good evening fellow Brazilians: I am here to talk about numbers. We are a great family. I am here to talk about the first month of the Cruzado Plan, to make an evaluation. The plan has been a success. It has achieved its objectives and has changed Brazil. But this result was possible because of the support of the Brazilian people, of this great Brazilian people. From the very moment the Brazilian people accepted their appointment as presidential inspectors, they assured the success of this program.

Fellow Brazilians: I waited until today to address the nation because I lacked the official IBGE [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics] figures. I received this information only last Saturday. I wanted to make this announcement personally because it is unprecedented for a Brazilian president to make such an announcement. I hereby inform you of something of which we are all well-aware: We did not have inflation in March. What is more, we had deflation; that is, the cost of living of workers, of all Brazilian people, fell 1.48 percent, while the cost of food experienced an even sharper decline: minus 5 percent [as heard].

You who had your salaries depressed by 15 percent every month; you have experienced an increase in your purchasing power. You, who every week before the enforcement of the Cruzado Plan purchased less and paid more, now know that you have a strong currency and that the family basket is fuller because of the end of inflation and a fall of food prices.

We are now experiencing new times in our fatherland. This country will never again experience the differences that were destroying us. We were a divided house. But a divided house does not prosper. So far this year employment has increased 2.97 percent. Retail sales increased in March by 10 percent, while exports experienced a 34-percent increase. This resulted in a surplus of \$665 million. Industry increased by 12 percent. To give an example, the steel industry increased by 10 percent. A significant example is the growth recorded of the electric power sector, which grew by 9 percent in relation to February. These figures show that the Cruzado Plan did not cause a fall in the economy of any national sector. Supply is normal, sales are expanding.

Fellow Brazilians: All of us pay taxes. When one purchases 1 kg of rice or meat, or anything for that matter, he pays part of the price as taxes. These taxes are used to support public services. This money cannot be stolen, mutilated, or misused at any government level, either at the state, municipal, or federal level. Everyone knows that the money of the people must be well spent. It is with this thought that we have supermarket inspectors; presidential housing inspectors; school inspectors; social welfare inspectors; that is, inspectors of everything in Brazilian society.

We are doing our best in public administration. The Brazilian people are well aware that this government is not on a joyride. If we increase prices in any sector, who will pay them? It will certainly be the people. This is why there is a freeze on prices. If costs increase, prices have to increase too. Thus, with your support, I cannot compromise, retreat, or yield in my position.

We are now involved in a process aimed at changing those mentalities that were contaminated by inflation. We were steadily heading along the path of complete paralyzation of the productive sectors by extinguishing the market economy and ruining private enterprise, which is the only force able to keep it alive.

Fellow Brazilians: Brazil is ready to make its great take off, a definitive takeoff by awakening a hardworking mentality, by awakening the mentality of a serious country and its creativity. No longer are we a country that attracts the world's attention only because of the picturesque soccer and Mardi Gras festivities, because of the suffering of the Indians and the death squads. We have definitely turned this page of history forever.

We are the 8th most developed economy of the Western world, but we rank 57th in social development. In the social sector, we are ranked among the poorest African and Asian countries. This situation cannot continue. It is another terrible evil of our society that must be overcome. We will persist in developing social programs so that we may end hunger and poverty. The great challenge [words indistinct] economy is to create a humane and just society, in which misery does not threaten (?institutions) or development, the health of the economy, social justice, or political freedom.

This is the time for investments and productive work. All Brazilians are now invited to join this great endeavor and do everything they can for the country. No one can have doubts about Brazil anymore. Within a few years, Brazil will assume its proper place in the world because today it is taking a definitive step forward so as to be ready, completely ready, to fulfill its great destiny. This is the good news I wanted to give you tonight. Thank you very much.

LE MONDE Interview

PM081404 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Apr 86 pp 1,30

[Charles Vanhecke dispatch: "Brazil Under Shock Treatment"]

[Text] Brasilia -- "Brazil had become ungovernable," Jose Sarney told us. The shock treatment launched on 28 February had been studied for several months. It was adopted because the economy "could no longer be controlled." The disease which was undermining the country was general index-linking. "When I took office as president I was convinced that index-linking had reached an intolerable level and that it should be abandoned. But at that time we were not politically capable of making such a decision."

The Brazilian president gave various answers to the questions asked on the Cruzado Plan (Footnote: The Cruzado Plan, adopted on 28 February and named for the new currency which replaced the cruzeiro, is intended to eradicate inflation which in February was still galloping at an annual rate of 225 percent), on the government's decision to give priority to the poor, on censorship, and on Central America and Cuba.

It is obvious that he does not really like talking about foreign policy -- a sphere which he readily leaves to the professionals. On the other hand he is verbose about social policy. It is true that after 21 years of military regime it has become the "main priority." It is also a good way for the president to make people forget the right-wing label which his former opponents rather misleadingly gave to him.

Thus Brazil now has zero inflation. Indeed it is less than zero because, according to official estimates, the inflation rate for March should be minus 2 percent. But will the government be able to hold the price freeze for long? Mr Sarney replied: "Yes, for a time...until we have changed the Brazilians' inflationist mentality." According to him there was a veritable "inflation culture": "a whole generation had grown accustomed to currency adjustments." It will now have to grow accustomed to price stability.

Mr Sarney expressed regret, in passing, about the attitude adopted by the political class and the trade unions in his country. Indeed what he wanted was a social pact and not shock treatment to control inflation. However the pact proved impossible. This was due to "lack of will on the part of possible partners," he said, and especially "lack of maturity" among Brazilian political and social "leaders."

Even before Argentina adopted the Austral Plan (Footnote: Economic recovery plan which consisted primarily of replacing the peso with a new currency -- the austral) last July, Mr Sarney sent Persio Arida, a technical expert from the planning secretariat, to Jerusalem to study the anti-inflation program. His conclusions are scarcely convincing. Then came the Argentine plan. "We waited for it to become clear," the Brazilian president said, and he explained: "There was no question of us submitting to the IMF solutions."

At the end of last year the efforts made in the budget sphere and those made to control the money supply seemed to Brasilia enough to reduce the inflation rate. However in January that rate hit a record level: more than 16 percent. The president then opted for the "unorthodox" shock treatment studied in secret by his economic team. He said that, contrary to what is happening in Argentina, there will be no recession.

"We have not detected any drop in production," he said. "All the indicators are normal." If activity were to drop the government would revive it by "public investment." That probably does not reassure foreign creditors anxious for Brasilia to tackle the structural causes of inflation and especially the public deficit. However, how can such a deficit be reduced without endangering state overexpansion? The public sector's financial requirements amount to almost 30 percent of the gross national product and are only partly covered by private savings. The state must therefore offer excessive interest rates to tap household economies to its benefit, and this makes the public debt worse. Since savings are inadequate, it prints more money.

When monetary adjustment ends, the public debt will probably be reduced. But this will not be enough in the eyes of some observers, who regret the fact that no effort is being announced in two essential spheres -- public deficit and the printing of money -- whereas in Argentina they have stopped printing money, and the public deficit has been reduced by two-thirds.

The Brazilian officials clearly did not want their plan to undermine growth. Mr Sarney promises that it will be maintained and is not announcing any spectacular measures to privatize the economy. He thinks the private sector has already resumed its place and that it is responsible for the 8-percent growth achieved last year. "On the other hand, in the days of authoritarianism," he said, "development was guaranteed by the expansion of the public sector." The president thinks there is a correlation between political freedom and economic freedom. This is one of his favorite subjects when making speeches.

Another favored subject is aid to the poor. "Brazil is the eighth biggest Western economic power," Mr Sarney said, "but some social indicators rank us with many African and Asian countries." Hence the importance of social investments in his eyes: They are now absorbing 10 percent of the gross national product. "We will devote up to 12 percent to them," he promised.

Programs to aid the poorest families began 5 months ago. They took the most diverse forms: distribution of milk (630,000 children received 1 liter per day; there will be 3 million such children by the end of the year); distribution of food parcels, and public works in the districts.

It is the community organizations, of which there are many in Brazil (church organizations or district associations), which receive and damage the state aid. Some 12,000 social mini-programs are now being implemented. The aim is to increase the number to 50,000 with the voluntary participation of 4 million Brazilians.

To those who walk of paternalism, the Brasilia officials reply that the emergency justifies these measures. "When somebody is dying of starvation you must first give him food." Agrarian reform is part of the medium-term and long-term plans intended to eradicate famine or chronic malnourishment. But has the government not fallen behind in its plan" Mr Sarney said so, which is not surprising, but he went further: "The agrarian reform is my pigeon," he said. "When I became president there was no plan. It was I who launched it, and I will respect the objectives laid down." He specified that "400,000 hectares have already been expropriated" and that he has settled the most serious conflicts. However he admitted that there is a trap: lack of human resources. Men are needed to implement the agrarian reform. And it takes time to train them.

On the other hand it is pointless to ask Mr Sarney what he thinks of Mr Reagan's policy in Nicaragua. He prefers to say nothing either about the character of the Sandinist regime or the activity of the contras. He merely reaffirmed his government's preference for "negotiated solutions" for which nobody can criticize him. Nonetheless, he admitted that Brazil has never been very diplomatically active in the region and that, if it joined the Contadora Group, it would not be of much service to it. He was equally cautious about the restoration of diplomatic relations with Cuba -- one of the measures announced at the beginning of the "New Republic" but not yet adopted. Mr Sarney is not expressly saying that these relations will be restored, but he is suggesting that. The matter is following its course without major obstacles. "The norm for a big country like ours is to have diplomatic relations."

Does the Brazilian president really find it so difficult to give his verdict on major international issues? That would be too hasty a judgement, and he has already proven many forecasts wrong. The man who was said to be indecisive, ignorant about major problems, and timid with regard to the reforms to be introduced has demonstrated in the space of 1 year his political sensitivity and his ability to decide. Zero inflation has brought him a popularity which no Brazilian president has enjoyed since Juscelino Kubitschek, who was head of state between 1956 and 1961.

COSTA RICA'S ARIAS COMMENTS ON CONTADORA

PY170350 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0258 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Brasilia, 15 Apr (EFE) -- Oscar Arias Sanchez, president-elect of Costa Rica, started in Brasilia today a tour of the four member-countries of the Contadora Support Group in an effort to expand the support base for the Contadora Group's peace efforts. In the statements to the media, Arias criticized the White House attempts to get economic aid for the Nicaraguan contras. However, he also criticized Cuba and the Soviet Union for supporting subversive movements. "We do not believe in war as a solution to the Central American problem," Arias said just before meeting with Brazilian President Jose Sarney, whom he invited to visit San Jose in May for his presidential inauguration. Arias today reiterated Costa Rica's neutral position regarding the East-West confrontation, but he explained that his country favors Western interests.

Arias agreed with the Brazilian position favoring the expansion of the Contadora Group which "must not be a closed and exclusive group," according to his words. He also criticized the Santinists for not having complied with their commitments to establish a democratic and pluralistic regime in Nicaragua and expressed his wish that once the Contadora charter is signed, the Managua administration will open a dialogue with the opposition. Arias announced that his government will not resume relations with Cuba because "I believe that the reasons for having broken them are still valid," he said. Arias Sanchez will travel on an official visit to Buenos Aires tomorrow and then to go Montevideo and Lima.

PT MEMBERS ATTACK BANK TO GET FUNDS FOR NICARAGUA

PY122251 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1320 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Brasilia, 12 Apr (EFE) -- Five members of the Trotskyist Brazilian Workers Party (PT) were arrested in the city of Salvador when they attempted to rob a bank, claiming that they wanted to "expropriate" funds for Nicaragua. The newspaper CORREIO BRASILIENSE today reports on the event which occurred last Friday in a Banco do Brasil Branch office in Salvador, the capital city of Bahia state, 4,052 km east of Brasilia. Weliton Pinto Diogenes, Cicero Araujo, Marcos Wilson, Telson Crecencio, and Jose Fernandez participated in the attempted armed assault on the Banco do Brasil branch office. After their arrest, they claimed to be PT members, stating that they intended to "expropriate" funds for the Nicaraguan revolution. After the robbery was reported by a postman, the police immediately surrounded the downtown site. The criminals resisted the siege, firing machine guns, the newspaper adds. Pinto and Araujo were prefect candidates in the November 1985 elections. The three other people involved are regional PT leaders. Meanwhile, it was reported today in Londrina, in southern Brazil, that Brazilian technicians -- sponsored by the United Nations -- will cooperate with Nicaragua in the cultivation of soybeans to guarantee the supply of vegetable oil, thus allowing the Sandinist Government to save \$25 million in future soybean oil imports.

Communist Group Cited

PY191621 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The five PT members who tried to hold up a Banco do Brasil branch in Salvador are also members of the Brazilian Revolutionary Communist Party [PCBR], a radical faction that took part in the armed struggle in Brazil in the 1970's. This statement is part of Jari Jose Evangelista's confession to the Bahia police. Evangelista, one of the arrested PT members, said that he belongs to a 'action command' of the PCBR which has been operating "for quite sometime." He mentioned the Banco do Brasil branch in Cachoeira, Bahia, which was held up last year. Four of the five PT members who participated in last week's attempted holdup of the Salvador campus bank branch also participated in the Cachoeira holdup. Yesterday Justice Minister Paulo Brossard said that in view of the confession, the National Security Law might be enforced in this case.

SODRE, GHANAIAN COUNTERPART DISCUSS NOBISTOR CASE

PY111645 Paris AFP in Spanish 0215 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Brasilia, 10 Apr (AFP) -- Brazil has reported that the Argentine crewmen and the U.S. mercenaries who have been detained in Rio de Janeiro for smuggling weapons to Ghana will be tried in accordance with Brazilian laws.

Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre gave this information to Ghanaian Foreign Minister Obed Asamoah, with whom he met for 40 minutes.

The Argentine tugboat "Nobistor" was captured in Brazilian waters carrying 6 tons of weapons and ammunition destined for Ghana. Ten Argentine crewmen, including the commander, and eight U.S. mercenaries were captured aboard the "Nobistor." The mercenaries were going to participate in a coup attempt against the regime of Captain Jerry Rawlings financed by Ghanaian opposition leaders living in the United States. Asamoah asked Sodre to keep Ghana informed of the investigations and the consequent judicial action.

The investigations are about to conclude, and should the contraband be confirmed, the detainees will be placed at the disposal of the Brazilian courts, Itamaraty spokesman Ruy Nogueira explained. Nogueira also refuted the rumor that the Ghanaian foreign minister has requested the extradition of the U.S. mercenaries. He added that there is no basis for extradition, because the crime was committed in Brazil.

SOVIET COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETING ENDS

PY210202 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Apr 86 p 22

[Text] On the decline for the past 5 years, Brazilian-Soviet commercial relations will henceforth be expanded with the sales of licenses and technologies from both sides, the creation of joint enterprises and joint ventures, [preceding two words in English] industrial cooperation, and large projects, as well as joint export and import operations in third country markets. The Soviet Union and Brazil discussed these proposals during a 4-day meeting of members of the Intergovernmental Commission for Commercial and Economic Cooperation. The Brazilian delegation was headed by Paulo Tarso Flexa, and the Soviet delegation by Aleksey Manzhulov.

The Brazilian and Soviet authorities expect to conclude the negotiations to implement the proposals in the next 6 months. One of the proposals includes the export of orange juice to the Soviet Union, which in turn wants to build a plant to manufacture utility vehicles for export in Brazil. This Soviet proposal will be difficult to implement, but Soviet participation in a project to irrigate 43,000 hectares in the state of Pernambuco is almost certain. As a result of conversations with the Soviet delegation, in which several businessmen participated, Brazil will export more metallurgical products. The businessmen feel that the participation of the private sector is fundamental to the Brazilian Development process.

The delegation discusses a long-term program of commercial, economic, scientific and technological cooperation, including a list of goods that can be reciprocally traded, such as machinery, heavy equipment, textiles, and minerals. Commercial trade between the two countries amounted to \$500 million last year, which Itamaraty considers quite low given the capacity of the two economies. In 1983, the value of bilateral trade was \$800 million. The commission took notice of the progress in negotiations between the Vale do Rio Doce company and the Itakhpromexport for the installation of plants for the production of cast iron and manganese-iron. It also discussed possible cooperation in the area of refractory bauxite and processing of copper ore.

CASTRO SAYS STATE OF SIEGE TO CONTINUE

PA202324 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Sources in the government said tonight that the state of seige will not be lifted so long as the outbreak of rebellion that led to its implementation continues.

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] The public order situation is deteriorating, especially in Valle del Cauca and Cauca Departments. In those departments constant clashes have been reported between soldiers and elements of the so-called America Battalion, comprising guerrillas of Colombia's M-19, Ecuador's Alfaro Vive, Peru's Tupac Amaru, and others.

Recently, Government Minister Jaime Castro Castro said that consideration was given to the possibility of lifting the state of seige but that in view of the situation that possibility was postponed. Today the Army was still confined to barracks. In the country's major cities intensive patrol operations were conducted as today is the anniversary of the beginning of M-19 operations. [end recording]

DEFENSE, FOREIGN MINISTERS VISIT SAN ANDRES

PA190050 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] High military commands led by Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Uribe and Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo are now in Providencia island as part of their tour through the San Andres Archipelago. The Colombian officials continue to carry out actions reaffirming sovereignty over the islands and cays in the archipelago and to inspect the forces of San Andrews. The defense minister announced the purchase of military equipment and insisted that the islands are well patrolled and protected.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] How many are there? Are one noncommissioned officer and eight marines enough to guarantee sovereignty in a cay such as this one, Bolivar Cay?

[Vega Uribe] They are enough according to the individual circumstances that might arise. Right now we are protecting, guarding all these cays. However, this is all part of a plan, and these eight marines will be reinforced at a given moment, when other measures are enforced. For the time being, I think these eight marines are enough.

[Reporter] Will the Armed Forces have their new helicopters, new patrol boats, and new weapons before this administration concludes its term in office on 7 August?

[Vega Uribe] Yes, I think so. I think we will have part of it. Yes, enough to cover the basic needs of an Army to safeguard sovereignty and internal order. We are not participating in an arms race. We are a country respectful of international law, pacts, and agreements we have signed, and we hope that this same spirit will prevail with everyone. [end recording]

BOMB EXPLODES BEHIND U.S. AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE

PY211134 Paris AFP in Spanish 1116 GMT Apr 86

[Text] Lima, 21 Apr (AFP) -- The police have reported that a car bomb exploded at 0510 (1010 GMT) behind the residence of the U.S. ambassador in Lima. The police have reported that there was damage, but they did not report any victims. There was a spectacular police mobilization after the explosion, which destroyed the windows of some houses and buildings in the neighborhood. The residence of the U.S. ambassador is located approximately 15 blocks from downtown Lima, and it is one of the buildings that has the best protection against terrorist attack.

It has not been reported whether Ambassador Jordan or his wife were inside the residence at the time of the attack. The residence has been the target of at least two terrorist attacks. No organization has claimed responsibility for the car bomb attack, a terrorist method that is often used in Lebanon. A police officer has commented that the car bomb that exploded at the residence of the U.S. ambassador could be meant as a terrorist protest against the recent U.S. attack against Libya.

WAGNER ON U.S. CONGRESS, AID TO CONTRAS

PY181529 Lima Latinoamericana Television in Spanish 0430 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Allan Wagner tonight expressed his satisfaction with the decision of the U.S. House of Representatives to turn down the executive branch's request for \$100 million in assistance for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

[Begin recording] [unidentified reporter] Mr. Minister, how do you and the government in particular view the decision by the U.S. House of Representatives to reject President Reagan's request for assistance to the anti-Sandinists?

[Wagner] I believe that it is very encouraging for the peace process being conducted by the Contadora Group and backed by the Support Group. The decision is the expression of the will of the American people voiced by their representatives. The vote was overwhelmingly against the request for assistance to the contras, 361 votes to 66, with 7 abstentions. It is important to point out that according to a poll conducted by THE NEW YORK TIMES and the CBS television network, only 25 percent of the public in the United States favors assistance to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries; 62 percent are explicitly against such assistance; and 12 percent did not express an opinion.

[Reporter] How can you, Mr. Minister, explain this decision by the U.S. representatives?

[Wagner] Two things came together at this point: First, a motion was approved yesterday by the House of Representatives on the initiative of Democratic Party representatives, whereby whatever the result of the vote on assistance to the anti-Sandinists, a bill including actions to which the U.S. Administration is opposed would have to be written; but this bill would have been vetoed by the U.S. President. This means that, in addition to the Democratic votes contrary to the assistance -- the same that were cast some weeks ago in the House of Representatives -- this time there were no votes from Republican representatives as well. Thus, the result we mentioned before. Consequently, the bill on military assistance to the contras was repealed in the House of Representatives, and a new initiative from the U.S. Administration or the Republican bloc in the House of Representatives will be necessary to revive another such proposal.

[Reporter] In the meantime, Mr Minister, what will be the future of Nicaragua? Will it have more time to breathe at ease?

[Wagner] We believe that it will be very important, because the five Central American countries have accepted the invitation extended in Panama by the Contadora and the Support Groups to immediately resume negotiations on the act of Contadora and to finish those negotiations by 6 June. The acceptance by these five Central American countries clearly shows their capacity to seek peace among themselves without external interference and with the cooperation of the Contadora and Support Groups.

NEW CUBAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PY151619 Paris AFP in Spanish 0012 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Lima, 14 Apr (AFP) -- When the new Cuban representative, Francisco Ramos Alvarez, today presented his credentials to President Alan Garcia, Peru and Cuba resumed diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level exactly 6 years after they were severed. The two countries reduced their diplomatic relations to the charge d'affaires level in 1980, when 10,000 Cubans invaded the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. During President Fernando Belaunde's 5-year administration, Peru did not take any step toward normalizing diplomatic relations with Cuba. Since Garcia's installation, however, Lima and Havana have displayed a desire to appoint ambassadors again.

Carlos Higuera, the new Peruvian ambassador to Havana, is already in that city. It has been reported that he will present his credentials to President Fidel Castro this week. While Ambassador Ramos was presenting his credentials, a delegation of Cuban musicians, including singers Silvio Rodriguez and Pablo Milanés, was staging a show at the Tupac Amaru Park, where some of the Cubans whose invasion of the Peruvian Embassy caused the withdrawal of both ambassadors, lived from 1980 to 1985.

CENTROMIN MINeworkers TO CONCLUDE STRIKE

PY142236 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1526 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Peruvian Mines and Energy Minister Wilfredo Huayta today announced that the workers of the state company Centromin are returning to work. Seventeen thousand mineworkers have been on strike since 24 February, and each day of the strike has allegedly cost the country \$1 million. Although there is still no complete estimate of number of workers who returned to work, it seems that some of them are still refusing to work. The government had granted them a \$1.90 daily increase but the workers rejected this and demanded more, so the government granted an additional increase to be paid over the next few months.

On 12 April President Alan Garcia said that the government would not allow blackmail like the mineworkers' strike, adding that the government could not give more than the salary increase it has already granted. The president recalled that after an agreement was signed to end the strike, four workers who had signed this agreement were murdered by either fanatics or terrorists. It seems that the firm attitude of the government has convinced the workers on strike that they would not be able to obtain more advantages, so they are returning to their work. Centromin is a company that includes many mines in the Central Peruvian Mountain Range.

LUSINCHI VIEWS RECENT TRIP, DEBT REFINANCING

PA180451 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi has said that the invocation of the contingency clause opens the way to adjust the refinancing to the new Venezuelan situation due to the drop in the price of oil. The president made this statement while discussing several other subjects and reporting on his recent trip to three friendly countries. The Venezuelan president feels very proud of his goodwill tour. The following is a report by Omayra Botello:

[Begin recording] [Botello] With these words, and full of emotion, President Lusinchi greeted the reporters who were at Miraflores Palace. The president underscored that as a Venezuelan it was an important experience to see the respect that others have for our country's democracy, its prospects, and development. He also said Venezuela is considered a leader and that we should be proud of this.

[Lusinchi] We did a good service to Latin America. We discussed the Latin American interests and problems. We also discussed our countries, focusing on bilateral relations. It was truly moving to see the reaction of the people in Argentina and Uruguay. They were very spontaneous and expressed a deep love for Venezuela.

[Botello] Another matter the president talked about was the invocation of the contingency clause and the effects it would have on refinancing the debt, which has already been completed.

[Lusinchi] The invocation of the contingency clause opens the way to adjust the refinancing to the new Venezuelan situation due to the significant drop in the price of oil. In terms of numbers, it is a basically matter of time and interest. Legally, the country has nothing to fear. Some have spoken of betraying the homeland; this is only speculation aimed at discrediting an achievement made by the country to confront a situation that was not created by this government.

[Botello] President Lusinchi was also asked about the appointment of the new president of the Supreme Court of Justice. Lusinchi says he shares Humberto Celli's feelings, however he added that the magistrates, despite their ties with their specific parties, are not subject, nor can they be subjected, to party discipline or orders. Regarding the incident in the Mediterranean Sea, President Lusinchi said that Venezuela condemns all form of violence, and this is stated in a communique issued by the Foreign Ministry. [end recording]

BOMB EXPLODES AT MORMON CHURCH IN SOUTHEAST

PA191819 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1752 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Caracas, 19 Apr (DPA) -- Police sources reported today that a bomb exploded at the Mormon Church (U.S.) in Puerto Ordaz, in southeast Venezuela. The attack may have been carried out to protest the U.S. attacks on two Libyan cities. The presumed terrorist who carried out the operation was seriously injured, according to first reports.

RIVA PALACIO REJECTS FORCE AS ANSWER TO TERRORISM

PA200231 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 16 Apr 86 p 3

[By Ada Crespo]

[Excerpts] Speaking before the Group of 20 Women [Grupo 20 Mujeres] on the conflict between the United States and Libya, Antonio Riva Palacio, president of the Senate's Grand Commission, said that the use of force is not the solution to achieve world peace and that the only alternative is to abide by the international legal order.

Mexico, Riva Palacio said, without any doubt condemns terrorism. Riva Palacio added that it is necessary to study the two natures of terrorism: its origin and the final expression of violence. Regarding its origin, Riva Palacio said that it must be fought back on the basis of the law, through agreements and cooperation among the nations.

When reviewing the 75th World Inter-Parliamentarian Conference, attended by 94 parliamentarians who represented an equal number of countries, Riva Palacio said that the U.S.-Libyan conflict endangers world peace and the survival of all of humankind.

Riva Palacio admitted that the international organizations responsible for maintaining world peace have not been able to offer effective solutions, however, he added, we must recognize their value as forums and we must, therefore, make an effort to strengthen them.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR CRITICIZES U.S., SUPPORTS LIBYA

FL182116 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1926 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Soviet Ambassador to Mexico Rostislav Aleksandrovich Sergeyev has said that the Soviet Union will remain prudent in the conflict between Libya and the United States. Nevertheless, the USSR asks the U.S. Government not to lose its head or political patience, said the ambassador.

The diplomat reiterated his government's peaceful position and added his country has always condemned and will continue to condemn individual as well as state terrorism. Sergeyev said the cards are on the table, and the United States is conducting nuclear testing while demanding we discontinue such tests, knowing that the balance between our two nations is what checks other nations from wantonly attacking small countries.

Sergeyev stressed that the Soviet Union considers Libya's problem to be a flagrant aggression against a sovereign country and the Soviet Government supports Libya because of its self-determination and nonintervention. In reference to the statements by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, which appeared in the press yesterday, Sergeyev said it is logical that the USSR supports several countries that have defensive weapons to protect their independence and sovereignty. He predicted that if the Reagan administration continues to support warlike situations, doubtlessly we will have a military escalation which does not exclude a nuclear conflict (conflagracion), something very dangerous for humankind in this day and age. The Soviet Government will strive for a new treaty that would check the use of and prohibit nuclear weapons, said Sergeyev.

SPANISH ENVOY PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR UNITED STATES

FL182358 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2310 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Mexico City, 18 April (NOTIMEX) -- Spanish Ambassador to Mexico Pedro Bermejo has said that the Spanish Government will support the U.S. Government in its struggle against terrorism with diplomatic measures instead of war-like measures. He added that Spain, just like other EEC countries, is willing to negotiate with Libya, the Arab nations, and the Reagan administration to end the Libyan-U.S. conflict and avoid the death of innocent persons.

When he was interviewed at Mexico City International Airport, the ambassador said that a single country, even if it is great power, cannot combat terrorism alone and that true world cooperation is necessary to solve such a problem.

When questioned about the position of his government if Libya decided to launch terrorist attacks against Spain, Bermejo answered: First, that situation would have to come about, and second it would be necessary to determine if the attack really came from the Libyan Government, because it is not easy to determine where this type of attack comes from because terrorism has no ID cards and does not announce for whom the terrorists are acting. But we definitely would not respond with a bombing attack.

He said it is evident that this type of incident can lead to irrational reactions but fortunately we have not reached this extreme, as is proven by the fact that the USSR severely condemned the U.S. attack on Libya but has not taken any unreasonable action.

Finally, the representative of the Spanish Government in Mexico said that security measures had been reinforced at all airports, embassies, and U.S. businesses and military bases located on the Liberian Peninsula in order to avoid all sabotage.

SEPULVEDA MEETS WITH EEC AMBASSADORS TO MEXICO

PA200012 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 16 Apr 86 p 17

[Text] The Mexican Foreign Secretariat today reported that Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor met with the 12 EEC ambassadors accredited in Mexico.

The purpose of the meeting was to analyze the Central American situation in the light of the recent actions within the framework of the peacemaking efforts of the Contadora Group. The foreign secretary stressed the important fact that Latin America and Europe have coincided in convoking the countries directly involved in the Central American crisis and those countries that have interests and ties in the region in the peacemaking efforts, based on respect of the right of self-determination and the sovereignty of the peoples. Foreign Secretary Sepulveda underscored the role of the Caraballeda message for peace, democracy, and security in Central America aimed at the reactivation of the negotiations. Sepulveda explained a group of simultaneous actions whose urgent implementation would generate the prompt signing of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America.

The Mexican foreign secretary spoke of the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and Support Group held in Panama between 5 and 7 April. Sepulveda said that one of the important achievements of the meeting was the statement made by all the participants who agreed that the Contadora Group is the only feasible and efficient organization, opposed to the use of force or the military solution, that can overcome the current Central American crisis.

Likewise, the internal and external obstacles confronted by the diplomatic negotiations were clearly expressed. These obstacles can hinder the peacemaking purpose that has united the political will of the Latin American countries.

The EEC representatives reaffirmed the willingness of their respective governments to continue promoting the search for a political solution to the Central American conflicts. They recalled the call made to the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua to put forth their best efforts to reestablish the environment of trust necessary for the negotiation and the signing of the Contadora document, as mentioned in the 11 April declaration.

During the meeting, the importance of giving continuity and trust to the economic, financial and commercial cooperation agreements made by the representatives of the EEC, the central American nations, and the Contadora Group countries during the meetings in San Jose, Costa Rica, and Luxembourg was reiterated. In this respect, the need for the peace initiatives to be complemented by an effective cooperation that will support Central America and promote its economic and social development was stressed. Without this support, the goals for democracy, stability, and peace in the region, will not be truly or definitely achieved.

DEL MAZO GONZALEZ APPOINTED NEW ENERGY SECRETARY

FL181822 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1753 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Today Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid appointed Mexican State Governor Alfredo del Mazo Gonzalez as new secretary of energy, mines, and parastate industry.

Del Mazo will have to request leave from the State of Mexico's local congress in order to accept the presidential appointment.

Alfredo del Mazo will replace Francisco Labastido Ochoa, who was nominated for governor by the ruling PRI for the northern State of Sinaloa.

LIBYAN DIPLOMAT CLAIMS CANAL THREAT 'PROPAGANDA'

PA191754 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 19 Apr 86 pp 32, 30

[By Daniel Espinosa]

[Excerpts] Within the framework of the current conflict that has had much significance between the Governments of Libya and the United States, Hebraim Drede, ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya [name and title as published], held a news conference for more than 50 members of the media. He said that "the United States is just one more obstacle for the nations with a spirit of liberty that are fighting for their ideals."

In addition to noting that "the United Kingdom has an open collusion with the United States," he said that these two countries, with a premeditated plan, launched an attack in the dark of at night while innocent people were asleep, dreaming of a new day."

Regarding reports about an alleged terrorist attack with explosives in the canal, he said that this is propaganda disseminated by the United States and its allies to create a climate of tension, and thus impair the efforts of a small nation such as Panama, but which will not be intimidated in the face of attacks regardless of their origin so long as they go against the security of Libya. [sentence as published]

Asked about solutions via the diplomatic path for this conflict, which may result in a war of bigger consequences, Drede said that his country has placed no obstacle in this regard, but that the United States has not reacted positively, despite the fact that it started the conflict.

Asked about a possible economic blockade by the Arab nations against the United States as a reprisal, he said only "we have the 100 percent support of the Arab countries and we are sure that they will do whatever they have to do to support us."

HONDURAN ARMED FORCES COMMANDER ARRIVES

PA181728 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] This afternoon General Humberto Regalado, commander of the Honduran Armed Forces, arrived at the Panamanian Air Force airport. His counterpart General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the National Defense Forces, met Gen Regalado at the airport. After the military ceremony, where the national anthems of the two countries were played, Regalado reviewed the honor guard. The military ceremony concluded with the presentation of the National Defense Forces General Staff.

At the airport, General Humberto Regalado made statements exclusively for Televisora Nacional regarding his visit to Panama.

[Begin recording] I was recently appointed commander of the Honduran Armed Forces and I want... [changes thought] I believe it is important to come and meet with Gen Noriega. The Panamanian and the Honduran Armed Forces have always maintained a friendship as well as Panama and Honduras. That is the purpose of my visit. We believe in the democratic system, are willing to defend it, and they [not further identified] believe in their communist system, thus the struggle will be a struggle for survival. [end recording]

COSTA RICAMORE ON 17 APRIL EXPLOSION NEAR U.S. CONSULATE

PA181321 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1251 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Six citizens who were waiting for the Moravia route bus were wounded when a device exploded in front of the U.S. Consulate. Shortly after the explosion, U.S. Ambassador Lewis Tambs said that it had been a terrorist attack. He added that the possibility that it was a reprisal against the U.S. Government because of Monday's attack on Libya cannot be ruled out. After the explosion, the citizens who had been waiting for the bus fled in every direction to take cover, while the six citizens who were wounded fell to the ground.

Since Wednesday afternoon the police have received two anonymous telephone calls announcing that bombs were placed in the judicial complex buildings and the U.S.-Costa Rican Cultural Institute. Although the various accounts about the period prior to the explosion are contradictory, two accounts seem to be the most credible. One of the versions indicates that a pedestrian hurled the explosive device under a Moravia route bus, which to a certain extent muffled the impact of the bomb. Another version says that the bomb was hurled against the consulate building by individuals traveling in an unidentified car. The citizens waiting for the bus said they saw nothing to make them suspicious.

After the bomb explosion, special agents of the Judicial Investigation Agency and National Security arrived at the site and began gathering evidence and searching for possible suspects. The authorities have yet to announce what type of explosive device was used because the analysis of the fragments will not take place until today.

FDN Blames Nicaraguans

PA181940 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1845 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] In the wake of the attack on the U.S. Embassy [as heard] in our country, FDN leader Dr Donald Lacayo has said that Libyan terrorist acts under Colonel al-Qadhdhafi have been transferred to Central America and to our country. He pointed out that the bomb planted yesterday constitutes an attack against Costa Rican democratic liberties and a projection [proyeccion] of the communist Nicaraguan regime.

Lacayo pointed out that Nicaraguan Embassy officials are directly involved in the attack, because they have received military training in Cuba on explosives, demolitions, and sabotage operations. Finally, Dr Lacayo said that this is why there is no need to look elsewhere for the culprits of the attack, because the Nicaraguan representatives in our country are involved in it.

Authorities Reinforce Security

PA191831 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1721 GMT 19 Apr 86

[By Juan Ramon Rojas]

[Text] San Jose, 19 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican authorities have reinforced security measures at diplomatic missions and state offices in the face of persistent bomb threats and the explosion of a grenade near the U.S. Consulate. Last Thursday night a U.S.-made "M-16" fragmentation grenade exploded 25 meters from the U.S. Embassy. [as received]

The device, which went off underneath a bus in the middle of the street, left four people injured, two of whom are still in the hospital, as well as causing minor damage to surrounding businesses. Persistent anonymous calls have reported the placement of explosives in the Supreme Court building, the civil registry building, the Costa Rican-U.S. Cultural Center, schools, hospitals, and even businesses. All of these calls have been false alarms but have nevertheless required the evacuation of these facilities.

Colonel Lesmes Chaves, director of the Civil Guard, said today that various police organizations have united to reinforce the vigilance of public buildings, stores, and the streets of the capital. An official spokesman said that the identity of those who placed an explosive near the U.S. diplomatic mission 2 days ago is not yet known for sure, but there are some suspicions. It was reported that to date the only report about the person who placed the bomb is that of a witness, whose name is being withheld for security reasons. This witness told Judicial Investigation Agency (OIJ) officials that the suspect was wearing military fatigues. The same witness said that the assailant, who is being trailed by the OIJ, fled toward the eastern part of the capital after carrying out his objective.

Meanwhile, approximately 15 people who were arrested on the day the grenade exploded were released in the past few hours when it was proven that they had no criminal records and had no connection with terrorist action, an OIJ source reported. Col Chaves said that "there is evidence" which allows them to believe that there are several Costa Ricans trained in Libya here who have ties with sectors of the extreme left. Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge conceded yesterday the possibility that the Libyan Government is behind this attack, as a reprisal for the U.S. bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi on Tuesday [as received]. The president said that those who carried out the attack may have ties "with international terrorist groups" and recalled that in Nicaragua there are offices of the ETA, the Basque separatist movement; the PLO; and the government of Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi.

MONGE DENIES U.S. EXERTING PRESSURE ON HIM

PA192110 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] The rumors that the United States is exerting pressure on Costa Rica are completely false. This comment was made by President Luis Alberto Monge, who added that these rumors are one of the recourses of those who oppose President Reagan's initiative to help Nicaraguan rebel groups. He added that these people think that in this way they are weakening the position of the U.S. President by accusing him of exerting pressure on Costa Rica. I want to remind them that many times the Nicaraguan Government and its sympathizers here in Costa Rica have said that Reagan has placed conditions on economic aid to Costa Rica. They said that the President will help me so long as I militarize the country, in other words that I create an army and become involved in the Nicaraguan conflict, Monge noted. For this reason, I have had to set this matter straight several times.

Monge said that U.S. aid to our country has not been approved by the Congress yet. He said that there is a portion of the funds that must be delivered to Costa Rica in April, and the Costa Rican ambassador and the AID director are doing their best in the United States so that the funds are delivered while the bill on foreign aid is being approved.

Monge added that Contadora cannot determine which kind of policy the United States should have. The United States is a sovereign and autonomous country. It is a world power that has its own ideas about its responsibility concerning security, Monge said. For this reason, the United States cannot guarantee Nicaragua that it will no longer favor the idea of aid for mercenary groups.

He added that [words indistinct] after Somoza's ouster, neither the OAS nor Contadora, when it was created, were able to prevent Nicaragua from arming itself in such excessive manner with the help of the Soviet bloc.

GUTIERREZ ON NICARAGUA, CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA181756 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1230 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has stated that if Nicaragua does not sign the Contadora document it will assume a historical responsibility. He added that, undoubtedly, there cannot be a system of peace in Central America without the participation of historical Central America. If Nicaragua does not sign, citing its reasons, this means that Nicaragua would be ending a process such as Contadora -- one that involves dialogue conditions -- which is peaceful and comprehensive in regard to the area problems. He added that Contadora, as an overall settlement, is the best possibility for Central America, and if someone in Central America opposes the achievement of Contadora goals, then let that someone assume the historical responsibility, the foreign minister concluded.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE TO VISIT SUPPORT GROUP COUNTRIES

PA190310 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Apr 86

[By Jose Salvador Castellanos]

[Excerpts] President Jose Napoleon Duarte arrived at the Legislative Palace accompanied by several members of his cabinet. The Legislative Assembly president welcomed him, and said that the president's visit complied with a constitutional norm stating the president must ratify before the plenum his request for a permit to leave the country. As the president stated, he will use the permit granted yearly by the Legislative Assembly. He added that he first plans to go to Costa Rica to attend the 8 May inauguration of the Costa Rican president-elect. He will avail himself of this opportunity to convey the Salvadoran support to the new democratic regime. Duarte said that he will later go to Peru, Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil. He will then return.

From here he will fly to Guatemala to attend the Central American president's summit slated for 25 May. Regarding his trip to South America, Duarte said that his trip is of importance because the four countries he is to visit comprise the Support Group to the Contadora Group and, in addition, they drafted the Caraballeda message. He said that this message was an instrument necessary for peace in the region.

[Begin recording] Nicaragua has sent many large delegations. It is estimated that in the past months at least 200 persons have traveled to those countries to exert influence. For that reason, I have always felt that Latin American integration is important, vital, and significant. In this specific case, we must keep that area in mind. [end recording]

Moreover, the president commented on the U.S. attack against Libya.

[Begin recording] I do not want to delve into it. I ask you to understand me. I do not want to delve or go into details about the conduct of nations. I do not think I should go into that because it is more important to go into the country's problems and the area's problems and to seek solutions that are truly our own. [end recording]

CASTILLO CLARAMOUNT VIEWS NICARAGUAN POLICY

PA181720 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1230 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Rodolfo Castillo Claramount, Salvadoran vice president and foreign minister, has said that Nicaragua will not be able to participate in the sessions to solve Central American problems so long as it continues with its policy to destabilize the rest of the countries of the region. Regarding this destabilization, he said:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] not only verbal expressions but the actions that show a commitment in the support, maintenance, and [word indistinct] of the Salvadoran guerrillas. Unfortunately, there is a Nicaraguan commitment in this. Therefore, Nicaragua must change its conduct because, I repeat -- and President Duarte clearly told President Ortega this at the inauguration of President Vinicio Cerezo in Guatemala -- that the permanence and viability of his model and government depend on the strengthening of Central American democracies.

Do not destabilize my government, abstain from your effort to destabilize and your effort to nurture guerrillas, Duarte told Ortega face to face. [end recording]

COFFEE PRODUCERS ACCUSE U.S. ENVOY OF MEDDLING

PA180029 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 17 Apr 86 pp 3, 54

[Text] The Association of Salvadoran Coffee Producers yesterday accused Edwin Corr, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, of meddling in domestic affairs and promoting Incafe [National Coffee Institute]. The association accused Corr of interfering in the state de jure, interfering in the economy of the market, and hindering the implementation of a true democracy in our country. The coffee growers are wondering why Ambassador Corr is pressuring the Supreme Court of Justice not to rule on the Incafe case. They have also asked why the diplomat supports the state's monopoly of foreign trade and hinders the division of state powers.

Likewise, Francisco Garcia Rossi, president of the association, said he had learned that U.S. Embassy personnel in El Salvador are responsible for drafting the ill-named economic reactivation plan, better known as the swindle package. Garcia also said that Ambassador Corr had publicly made statements that confirm this charge. Garcia Rossi said he had also learned that U.S. Embassy personnel have been exerting pressure to prevent the Supreme Court of Justice from ruling on the Incafe case. Garcia said that the coffee producers are surprised by the fact that the U.S. Embassy is trying to implement a system in El Salvador that is totally different from the one President Reagan has used in the United States. Reagan has implemented a plan to develop private enterprise in his country without any type of intervention. Therefore, it is surprising that something completely different is being ordered here, Garcia added. Garcia said that these measures have not worked in any other country of the world. He recalled that shortly after Corr arrived in El Salvador the coffee producers met with him and found him to be very well informed of the corruption existing in El Salvador.

Garcia added that they fear Corr's actions because before he came to El Salvador he was in a country where the devaluation had reached such an extreme that the price of a cup 3 years ago became the price of a toothbrush 3 years later. This is why they say that they fear Ambassador Corr's actions. This was in Bolivia, Garcia stressed.

Another coffee producer said that it would be good for the U.S. Senate's Foreign Affairs Committee, responsible for approving the appointment of all U.S. ambassadors, to investigate Corr's actions in El Salvador just as they did with Ambassador Robert White a few years ago. Perhaps they can get the diplomat to say why he supports the Incafe.

The coffee growers feel that with his actions, Corr is putting the skids under President Reagan, and President Reagan is not aware of this. Likewise, the coffee producers said that they had learned that Ambassador Corr made special trips to Miami in March to meet with the Salvadorans living there to promote Incafe and to defend its existence. They said that this is a way of pressuring the Supreme Court not to rule on this important issue. We hope President Reagan will become aware of what his ambassador is doing and ask him to report on his actions, they added.

ASSEMBLY DECREES SUSPENSION OF GUARANTEES

PA190303 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 18 Apr 86 pp 3, 49

[Excerpt] The Legislative Assembly suspended yesterday -- upon request from the Armed Forces -- the guarantees concerning the freedom of expression, for 1 month. The Defense and Public Security Commission issued a favorable ruling concerning the Armed Forces' request, taking into consideration the explanations given by Colonel Carlos Reinaldo Lopez Nuila, deputy minister of public security, and the various viewpoints that were discussed. It was agreed to issue a new decree suspending the guarantees, instead of extending the state of siege. The only exception is that the suspension concerning Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Constitution is not applicable to the political parties. Article 6 refers to the guarantees concerning freedom of expression. During the discussion of this ruling, which also includes the stage of siege, the deputies again resorted to angry arguments and personal attacks; this has been constant during the latest assembly meetings.

GUATEMALA

TWO KIDNAPPED U.S. CHILDREN RESCUED UNHARMED

PA201716 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1612 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 20 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- A special unit of the Guatemalan National Police has rescued alive two 11-year-old U.S. children who had been kidnapped on Thursday, it was officially reported today. The two children, William Loran Macdonal and Brandon Torit Carter, were found yesterday by a police patrol in a cave in an uninhabited part of Olinstepeque municipality, in western Quezaltenango Department.

Police authorities said they received reports on Friday that two U.S. children had been kidnapped the day before when they were on their way to a cafeteria in the southern part of Guatemala City. An undetermined number of armed men violently forced the children into a car and drove away to an unknown destination.

The fathers of the two children, Lower Macdonal and Gari Lyn Carter, reported the disappearance of the two children to the national police 12 hours after the abduction, when they realized the two children had not come home. From that point on, investigations started, and all the country's police forces were informed and given a physical description of the U.S. children.

The police investigations bore fruit yesterday when the two children were found in a cave. The kidnappers managed to escape. The children's fathers, who belong to the "Living Water" ["Agua Viva"] religious organization, had traveled with their two children in evangelizing missions to the country's western high plateau several times since their arrival in Guatemala 3 weeks ago. The police of Quezaltenango, 227 km from Guatemala City, took the children to the capital city safe and sound and delivered them to their parents.

PRESIDENT MEETS ROVING U.S. AMBASSADOR HABIB

PA192214 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Philip Habib, U.S. roving ambassador for Central America, met with President Cerezo at the presidential palace yesterday afternoon. Habib and Cerezo met for about an hour. Only a few details of the meeting were released through the public relations secretary. The topics of discussion included international policy and the Contadora Group, to which President Cerezo reiterated his support. He also reiterated Guatemala's willingness to sign the Contadora Document in June with the other three countries. [as heard]

Later President Cerezo commented on the interview with Ambassador Habib. He said that the problem of Libya was also discussed and that Guatemala reiterated its neutrality in international conflicts.

GOVERNMENT WILLING TO SIGN CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA192236 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2145 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 19 Apr (EFE) -- President Vinicio Cerezo said today that even if Nicaragua refuses, Guatemala is willing to sign the document for peace and cooperation in Central America proposed by the Contadora Group. The Christian Democratic president said that "a consensus has been reached among Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica," to sign the document on 6 June and this decision was reaffirmed "during the recent meeting of Central American vice presidents (Nicaragua not included), held in Costa Rica."

The Contadora Group has called on all the governments of the area to sign the regional peace treaty on 6 June. This treaty has been under negotiation since January 1983. According to the Guatemalan Government, the decision of the four countries to sign the document was based "on the assurance that this will represent an essential step toward peace in the region and the solution to the problems the region is experiencing."

However, Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezcuita continues to believe that if the Contadora document is signed by only four of the countries, the document will be "useless and inoperative."

In the beginning, President Cerezo's government felt that before the document was signed it was necessary to discuss the issues of arms control and area security, however, it has now decided to sign the document without preconditions. The government maintains its position in that "through dialogue and concerted efforts" a consensus can be reached, and it hopes that "Nicaragua will change its attitude."

Nicaragua has agreed to sign the Contadora document if the United States promises to stop its support to the anti-Sandinist groups. According to Managua, signing the document under any other conditions would be an act of "suicide."

HONDURAS5 DEAD IN POSSIBLE ARSON AT U.S. CITIZEN'S HOUSE

PA191905 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1835 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Five people were burned to death in a fire that took place early today at the house of a U.S. citizen in this capital, which Honduran firemen believe was arson. The fire began at 0030 (0630 GMT), but firemen did not come to put it out until 1 hour later when they were called. The house, in the so-called "El Hatillo" area, in the southeastern outskirts of Tegucigalpa, belongs to a rich family of this capital, but had been rented to a U.S. citizen named Paul Newton.

According to firemen, "the five bodies were together in one room. This indicates that they could have been killed before the fire." None of the victims have been identified yet. It was indicated that coroners are conducting autopsies on the burnt bodies, three of whom were women; one of the three was a black woman. The house was made of concrete, which leads firemen to suspect that the fire was caused by arson.

Libyan Connection Ruled Out

PA201345 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 1250 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 20 Apr (REUTER) -- Police reported today that the bodies of five people, two of them U.S. citizens, were found in the ruins of a luxurious house, involved in a fire, of one of the North Americans. The owner of the mansion was identified as Paul Newton, whose handcuffed body was found among the ashes. He had a bullet wound in the leg and the shoulder. The U.S. Embassy declined to make any comments until his relatives have been informed.

The other bodies -- another North American, one Honduran man, and two Honduran women -- had their hands tied with wire but showed no bullet wounds, Newton's neighbors and police officials said. The neighbors said that Newton, who had lived in Honduras for 20 years, owned a soft drink plant. They said they heard several shots before the brick and wooden house went up in flames shortly before midnight on Friday. The bodies were found yesterday.

U.S. sources said that they had ruled out political reasons for the action. "This has nothing to do with Libyan death squads or that type of thing," a source said. Friends of Newton said he was divorced and lived alone, but they did not know that city he was from. They said he used to give parties which were frequently attended by U.S. military personnel.

AZCONA ADMITS CONTRA PRESENCE IN COUNTRY

PA191247 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1211 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Newspapers are publishing today President Azcona Hoyo's remark that the contras have camps in Honduras. Our reporter, Nery Artiaga, also obtained that remark when he asked the president about the presence of Nicaraguan contras in our territory.

The president said that the contras are using Honduran territory as a base of operations and have installed camps on the border with Nicaragua.

They have installed camps on the border area with Nicaragua, this is an explicit acknowledgement that the counterrevolutionary groups are operating in Honduras. Artiaga was able to obtain some statements from the president:

[Begin recording] [Artiaga] While General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, the Armed Forces commander, gets upset when someone talks to him about the counterrevolutionaries, Azcona Hoyo admitted this morning that the Honduran territory is used by the contras in a transitory way. He noted that the Honduran Armed Forces cannot be guarding the border just to keep the Sandinists' backs protected. Let's listen to him:

[Azcona Hoyo] Well, what I have admitted and I have said this many times is that the border between Honduras and Nicaragua is a very vast border and that the contras go in and out of it. Therefore, when they enter, it is because they must have provisional camps. But this is explainable, because for us to protect the border we would have to send all of our Armed Forces there, and I think that Honduras has more important and urgent matters to take care of. We would have to come up with a special budget to protect the border completely in order to cover the Sandinists' backs. [end recording]

CODEH SAYS U.S. GAVE CONTRAS \$20 MILLION

PA180437 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 17 Apr 86 p 20

[Text] San Pedro Sula -- The \$20 million granted in aid by the U.S. Government with the pretext of strengthening the Honduran Army was nothing more than a simple trick planned by the Azcona Hoyo and Ronald Reagan governments to support the Nicaraguan contras, Miguel Angel Pabon, regional president of the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights (CODEH), said yesterday. According to Pabon, who is also a deputy for the National Innovation and Unity Party (PINU), said that \$20 million did not go to the Honduran Army; it was used to strengthen the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Proof of this is that the contra leaders boast that they have already received an advance of \$20 million of the \$100 million approved by the U.S. Congress.

"The controversial violation of Honduran sovereignty by the Sandinist Army last Holy Week was only an invention to make the Reagan administration grant the aid through a justifiable excuse, which was revealed when Azcona Hoyo denied that he requested the aid, and Reagan government officials stated that Azcona had not requested the money," the CODEH leader said. "Our organization feels that the presence of contras in our country, which has been officially admitted by the top civilian and military authorities, places Honduras in a delicate position within the Central American conflict, especially in the Nicaraguan conflict." "This is why we believe the Honduran Government should adjust its foreign policy, basically in regard to what the Constitution and international treaties stipulate, as they prohibit one state from getting involved in the internal affairs of other states," Pabon said. He added: "We would favor our government's acting like neighboring Costa Rica with regard to the policy of non-intervention. Despite Costa Rica's military weakness, it has not thought of becoming militarized in the manner in which Honduras is."

"If we want to establish firm barriers to check the acts of violence that emerge from the social problems that exist in other countries, we should be determined to attend to the serious social problems affecting the Honduran people," Pabon said. "We do not want to be used by foreign powers, whatever their ideological leanings, but to avoid this we must adopt dignified positions. It is not enough to say that we are no one's lackies if we see that our country has become the headquarters of foreign forces," he said. Finally, Pabon said that Contadora is still the path to a peaceful solution and it could end the warmongering and arms buildup tendencies that prevail in the Central American region.

AZCONA DISCUSSES U.S. TIES, CENTRAL AMERICA

PA151839 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 12 Apr 86 pp 6, 7

[Transcript of telephone interview given by President Jose Azcona Hoyo to correspondent Fermin Bocos of Spain's SER Television Network; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Bocos] Good evening from Spain.

[Azcona] Good morning from Honduras.

[Bocos] How are things going for Hondurans?

[Azcona] Well, regarding economic matters, things are improving. Some factors are having a favorable impact on the economy. The country is very peaceful.

[Bocos] Regarding political matters, in Spain we received reports that there has been some pressure.

[Azcona] Political matters are very normal; and social aspects are going very well. There is great peace. There was an amnesty, and not a single political prisoner was left in jail. There are no political persecutions. There is full freedom of the printed and spoken media, and there are full freedoms. We are in a democracy; we fully enjoy it.

[Bocos] However, Mr President, one does not live in paradise if one's neighbors do not want this to be a paradise, isn't that right?

[Azcona] Well, there is some truth to that. However, fortunately for Honduras the border with Nicaragua runs along a very rural area. This is the most unpopulated area in Honduras, except for some kilometers in the country's southeastern area. Most of the border, which is approximately 700 kilometers, covers, as I said, unpopulated territory within the two countries. Therefore, any incident that might take place along the border has fewer repercussions in these areas.

[Bocos] In Spain we have received reports on pressure exerted by that country, pressure to make Honduras take military initiatives against Nicaragua.

[Azcona] Pressure from whom?

[Bocos] From the United States.

[Azcona] That is not true. The United States is quite attuned; the Ronald Reagan government does not want war with Nicaragua in Honduras. Moreover, we are in no way fanning war. Quite the contrary, they [the United States] are quite aware of this. They have not pressured us, and I believe they will never pressure us on that. The Honduran Government, or rather the Republic of Honduras, has an Armed Forces with barely 17,000 men, including the police. How can we be thinking of attacking Nicaragua when Nicaragua has more than 250,000 soldiers? Nicaragua has begun an unchecked and alarming arms race. No one is going to drag us into a war, and the United States knows this. This is nothing but propaganda that falls through when one visits this country and verifies that Honduras is not engaged in an arms race.

[Bocos] Aren't there any sectors in Honduran society that may now be studying this possibility?

[Azcona] None. The entire population of Honduras does not want war with Nicaragua. We are all very clear on this. We are concerned about the total consolidation of the Nicaraguan revolution, and that in view of the Marxists' expansionism they may want to expand their doctrine to Honduras through subversion, training, and so forth. That is the danger looming over us, because here in this country we want to live in democracy. The government or the progovernment party can never be described as ultra-rightist, reactionary, warmongering, or totally leaning toward the U.S. Government. Instead, our party, the Liberal Party, has had more friendships, ties, and ideological affinity with the U.S. Democratic Party than with the Republican Party. However, in this particular case we must be concerned because the Nicaraguan situation is very difficult. We are not inventing that. Nicaragua's problem is a domestic problem. It is a problem because the freedoms of the Nicaraguan people are being curtailed, and because all economic resources are being used for an arms race. There is a war psychosis in that country. Therefore, all of Nicaragua's domestic problems may have repercussions in Honduras. That is our concern.

[Bocos] Fortunately, some things have changed, including the ones you just mentioned in Spain. Mr President, I was referring to a communications by the U.S. Embassy in Honduras that messages between Libya and Nicaragua have been intercepted. These messages were aimed at coordinating some kind of campaign of terrorist attacks in Honduras.

[Azcona] We are indeed concerned about this. We realize that possibility exists. That fellow from Libya must be stopped. It is one thing that he be against the United States and totally another that his fanaticism lead him to provoke a war that I believe the Soviet Union -- or any other country -- will not support. However, we are concerned about having problems over here.

[Bocos] Up close, is the Nicaraguan experience -- as the Reagan administration claims -- a beachhead of the Soviet Union, a stronghold of communist expansionism in the area?

[Azcona] Yes, I believe that is the case. Nicaragua's arsenal is all imported from the Soviet Union. Commander Ortega claims he has not spent a single penny on arms. We have estimated Nicaragua's arsenal to be worth more than \$1 billion. Why would the Soviet Union give Nicaragua arms free of charge? No one gives things to someone else without an underlying purpose.

[Bocos] Are you concerned, sir, about the theory espoused by Marxist classical literature and recently referred to by President Reagan that says that the road to victory goes through Mexico -- consequently also through Honduras?

[Azcona] Road to victory?

[Bocos] That is correct.

[Azcona] Victory for whom?

[Bocos] It is an axiom found in classical Marxist-Leninist theory. President Reagan made a reference to it in one of his speeches. Surely he meant that the Nicaraguan situation has geopolitical connotations due to its proximity to the United States.

[Azcona] That might be the intention, but it will not be easy to carry out. There is not much room here for that kind of penetration. However, as I said before, we are concerned because we have social problems that are not easy to solve overnight. We have serious economic problems. If there is -- let us say -- fertile ground for a Marxist penetration, if people can be found to support it, we will not underestimate the people's democratic attitude, while our administration will attempt to respect social justice to the extent possible. This way we will make things harder for a communist penetration.

[Bocos] Mr President, various Latin American sectors are demanding that Latin America's problems be resolved by the Latin Americans. Reports issued today indicate that Presidents Alfonsin and Lusinchi issued a joint statement that reads as follows: Latin America's political solutions cannot be the object of foreign arrangements that respond to the interests of the world's superpowers. Latin American solutions for Latin America's problems.

[Azcona] I fully agree. I signed a document like it. I agree with having solidarity in renegotiating the foreign debt and in getting better prices for the products we export. I have said this a thousand times. I have told international financing organizations -- such as the World Bank, the IMF, the Inter-American Development Bank -- and everyone that our countries have been unfairly treated because prices have been set on the products we export, prices which are constantly deteriorating, while the prices on what we import are increasing. This is not just the case with the United States. The only developed country with which we have a favorable balance of trade is the United States. With Japan the balance of trade is unfavorable, and so is it with Europe. I would not say that only the United States has exploited the Latin American countries. We have been exploited by every international power to which we have to sell 100 bags of coffee to be able to buy one tiny vehicle. We have to send one bag of cocoa or one of sugar for them to send us a little box of chocolate. I fully agree with all Latin American governments and those of any other part of the world, of countries that export raw materials and import manufactured goods from countries that make the profit.

[Bocos] Is the Honduran president receiving any aid from Spain?

[Azcona] Yes, we have and are still receiving aid from Spain. We appreciate its technical aid and its grants. We are also receiving aid from the EEC. When I talk like this, I do not talk as a defender of the United States and accuser of the European countries or Japan. No, on the contrary, what I am trying to say is that we have to be fair in judging. Everybody is complaining about the United States, but at the time of truth, we side with the United States. But what do we do? In France, Mitterrand won, but it did not leave NATO. In Spain, Franco died, but it was not allowed to join NATO. Then came the transition government under Suarez and it joined NATO. Next, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party won, which is in power, and it has not left NATO. What is more, the Spanish Government has defended Spain's membership in NATO. As for Mitterrand, I do not think that his relations with the United States are too good.

Meanwhile, they would like us to follow the same path as Nicaragua in a confrontation with the United States, which we are not going to do because there is no reason for us to do such things. Now, it is not true that we are lackeys, that they are going to come here, or that when the U.S. ambassador calls me at my office I go running to his office. Whenever he wishes he can come to the Government House, where I receive him as I receive other ambassadors, always respecting nations' sovereignty and dignity, despite what they say to the contrary. The people who know me, know that I do not kneel before anyone.

[Bocos] We are glad to have this talk with you. Could you explain to us, in terms of your political mission, what will be Central America's immediate future and what could happen in the next years in this region affected by violence?

[Azcona] Well, let me tell you this, I do not think anything is going to happen to Honduras, whether the \$100 million for the counterrevolutionaries is approved or not. If the \$100 million is not approved, that is the problem of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries and Mr Reagan. If the \$100 million is approved, that is not Honduras' problem either. We suppose that the counterrevolutionaries are going to fight inside Nicaragua and that they are going to get support from the Nicaraguan people, because when you have freedoms suppressed, economic problems, and you have to stand in line to get supplies, you can always set ideology aside. Whichever is the situation, I think Nicaragua is the one that is going to have problems. On several occasions I have told the Nicaraguan president that he has at his fingertips the solution to the Nicaraguan problem and that we do not have any ill feelings toward the Sandinist government of Nicaragua and that we are not going to be the ones to overthrow it. However, he should live up to what he promised at the OAS -- without this meaning a return to the Somoza system nor to any similar to that. At the OAS He promised freedom of expression, freedom of the press, political freedom, and to reduce the country's military forces.

We are ready at any moment to sign the Contadora peace plan. We have said this many times. Once we sign the Contadora peace plan, all the soldiers and U.S. military advisers will be out of Honduras in 24 hours. Therefore, who has the solution at his fingertips? The Sandinist government has the solution at its fingertips. We are not asking for anything out of this world. Mixed economy, freedom of expression, freedom of the press, freedom to meet, and freedom of decision -- because people should not be compelled to join neighborhood committees and other similar organizations -- are basically the demands being made. The Nicaraguan president, not the Honduran Government, has the solution at his fingertips. In our country we respect all freedoms. Any newsman who wants to criticize the president can do so because we are not going to have here press censorship or anything like that.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA ON CONTRAS, LIBYA BOMBING, CONTADORA

PA201758 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1639 GMT 20 Apr 86

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Text] Managua, 20 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- President Daniel Ortega has said that U.S. military advisers helping the contras are already in Honduran territory. Last night Ortega took part in an assembly of Sandinist labor leaders at a state coffee plantation south of Managua. President Ortega said Washington has already sent to Honduras U.S. military advisers who, according to unnamed U.S. official spokesmen, "are CIA agents who serve as liaison to the contras."

The Nicaraguan president, after insisting that they are "military advisers," said that in the same way the White House is "mobilizing" increasingly large numbers of "Green Berets" to support the anti-Sandinists. Daniel Ortega reported a campaign launched in the United States to create the image that Nicaragua promotes terrorist acts. Ortega said that after the bombing of Libya on Tuesday, the U.S. Government launched a campaign to make the U.S. people believe that Nicaragua is a threat to U.S. security.

"The United States is trying to sell the idea that operations to kill U.S. soldiers in Honduras and El Salvador are being planned in Nicaragua," the Sandinist leader said. Ortega added: "Those are only campaigns to create an unfavorable atmosphere for Nicaragua, so as to blame us for what happens to U.S. soldiers or helicopters."

Ortega said that Nicaragua is running the risk of being bombed like Libya, because the Sandinist soldiers have orders to fire at the "Yankee mercenaries" who cross the border. The Nicaraguan president said: "If they are going to use the deaths of soldiers or the downing of helicopters in the border area as a pretext to bomb us or to intervene in Nicaragua, well then, we are running that risk." "If for that reason (U.S. soldiers' deaths) they bomb us or invade us, we will face the situation, because the Yankees are not untouchable, and orders have been given to fire at them," Ortega said.

Ortega spoke to the leaders of agricultural, industrial, and service workers. He was accompanied by Vice President Sergio Ramirez. The Nicaraguan president reaffirmed that Nicaragua will not sign the document for peace and cooperation drafted by the Contadora Group until the United States ends its aggression against that country. "If there is no security, if the threats remain, if we have to fight a war, the document cannot be signed, nor can it be implemented, because first peace must be attained," the top Nicaraguan leader said.

BORGE RESPONDS TO CHARGE OF LIBYAN SUPPORT

PA181438 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1220 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Interior Minister and Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez has categorically denied that the Libyan Government of Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi has delivered \$400 million for terrorist activities. Speaking during a ceremony to dedicate a modern hospital for the people of Puerto Cabezas in northern Zelaya, the interior minister said Libya lent \$100 million to Nicaragua, and that no weapons have been sent from Libya to our country. We have been accused of being a terrorist base of the Libyans. Does this mean that if the U.S. Government takes upon itself the right to bomb another country because presumably there is terrorism, then it could also bomb Managua or Puerto Cabezas? Commander Borge asked.

Interior Minister and Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge rejected President Reagan's charges to the effect that Libya gave \$400 million and weapons to Nicaragua in order to attack the United States. Speaking to approximately 100 Miskitos in Puerto Cabezas, northern Zelaya, Commander Borge said Reagan is now accusing us of being a Libyan base in the area to justify an attack against Nicaragua.

[Begin recording] It is said that the Libyans sent us \$400 million and weapons. I wish it were true that they had given us \$400 million. Libya has lent Nicaragua \$100 million. No weapons have been sent from Libya to Nicaragua. Then it is alleged they have given us weapons and \$400 million to attack the United States. Now, as before, we have been accused of being terrorists. It is charged that Nicaragua is a terrorist base of the Libyans. Does this mean that if the U.S. Government takes upon itself the right to bomb another country because there is terrorism in that country, it is going to bomb Managua or Puerto Cabezas, just like it bombed Tripoli and Benghazi?

Who has given the U.S. Government the right, we wonder. Who has given the U.S. Government the right to determine what is terrorism and what is not terrorism? Terrorism can be explained, that is, state terrorism, when a country carries out specific actions in other countries. We are certainly not going to encourage terrorism inside Nicaragua.

If we were terrorists, we would have to carry out terrorism in the United States, Central America, or any other country.

How many actions of terrorism have we carried out in any Central American country?

How many Sandinist bombs have exploded in the White House, in Washington, New York, or any other U.S. city? How many U.S. citizens have we ordered murdered in any part of the world? How many assassination plots to murder Mr Reagan have we prepared? What are Nicaragua's terrorist plans?

Meanwhile, the U.S. Government says that Libya -- which has already been the target of bombings -- and Nicaragua are terrorist countries, among others. It says that to defend itself, the United States is carrying out reprisal actions against other countries, and it has started these actions with Libya. The United States has tried to condition the minds of the U.S. people to believe that we are terrorists. It has already been said one million times who the terrorists are in the world.

Who has killed Nicaraguans? None other than those who use the weapons that the United States has delivered to the counterrevolutionaries. How many plots have we organized in Nicaragua to murder U.S. citizens in [word indistinct]? However, it has been proven a thousand and one times in a most explicit and open manner that the United States is organizing a war to murder Nicaraguans.

It is unbelievable that the entire world does not reject more this savage, primitive, and brutal reasoning of the U.S. Government. Sometimes, we feel ashamed of the weakness, hesitations -- I was going to say another word, but I will not say it -- of many governments in the world who do not strongly protest the brutal crimes of the U.S. Government. [applause] [end recording]

Commander Borge also requested the creation of a bilateral commission between Honduras and Nicaragua in order to create a demilitarized zone and establish peace along the Coco River.

[Begin recording] We propose the creation of a peace zone, and there must be a Honduran-Nicaraguan bilateral commission in order to establish a demilitarized area in this region that will bring peace to the Coco River. We are concerned over the war in that area, not because it endangers the Nicaraguan revolution, but because it jeopardizes the survival of the Miskito, Sumu, Rama, and Garifa cultures, that are part of our culture and heritage. [end recording]

BARRICADA VIEWS TIMING OF U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

PA181816 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 17 Apr 86 p 3

[By Monica Zalaquett]

[Text] While the U.S. Congress was debating yesterday the way to continue maintaining the counterrevolutionaries, who are sowing terror among the Nicaraguan population, modern U.S. fighter planes were attacking civilian targets in Libyan cities under the presidential pretext of avenging "international terrorism." Coincidence? Of course not. In addition to carrying out a plan drafted by the Reagan administration to destroy the Libyan revolution, the action was aimed at showing the world that force will be used at any moment without taking allies or future consequences into consideration, as John Buchanan, of the U.S. Center for Defense Information, said.

This is a clear sign for Nicaragua, the world, and the Congress itself, which is submerged in a power game in which the Nicaraguan card seemed to be favoring the Democrats, who were quickly gaining support for their proposals to finance the counter-revolution. [sentence as published]

The moment chosen by Reagan to attack Libya was a clever move in an attempt to change the negative correlation of forces around its policy toward Nicaragua by linking the Sandinist revolution to that of Libya and involving us in its charges regarding "international terrorism," thus justifying the use of force against our country as well. The U.S. President himself told congressmen "that they must take note of the fact that Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi extends direct aid to the Sandinist government of Managua," and a U.S. Embassy spokesman in Honduras told the press that "U.S. intelligence had detected communications between Libya and Nicaragua in which Tripoli ordered its agents in Managua to attack in Honduras."

Larry Brins, director of the Council for Hemispheric Affairs (COHA), pointed out that "the administration knew that its action (in Libya) would not be popular among North Americans, just as it knows that its policy toward Nicaragua has no support." He said this in reference to the effect of Reagan's attempt to weigh his policies toward Libya and Nicaragua.

Despite all efforts, the Congress apparently did not believe too much in this forced situation, because yesterday it rejected the Republican proposal to obtain \$100 million for the mercenaries without delay. Given that international reaction, including that of U.S. allies, was unexpectedly harsh against the criminal attack on Libya, we can assume that it had a bearing on the vote on Nicaragua.

In fact, while several European allies yesterday complained that the position of the EEC and NATO itself had not been taken into consideration, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said he was "disappointed" by the attitude of U.S. allies. The U.S. people, who have strongly rejected the \$100 million for the counterrevolutionaries and have even been repressed by the police, did not hesitate yesterday to protest against the terrorist attack on Libya. Apparently the attempt to discredit Nicaragua by likening it to the Libyan revolution is backfiring against the Reagan administration.

Having become aware of constant international terrorist attacks against the Nicaraguan people, U.S. citizens and the world's people in general are increasingly concerned about U.S. meddling in the Central American region than about unproven charges of Libyan terrorist acts against European countries. It is paradoxical that although Germany was the site of the most recent attack Reagan blamed on Libya, the government of that country criticized the U.S. bombing.

Amid increasing worldwide concern over the crazy aggression against Libya and its consequences, warmongering tendencies tend to be countered even by hesitant sectors, with a stronger rejection of all kinds of interventionism. Things could turn around for Reagan, because simply put, he is playing with the future of peace.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES EPS-COSTA RICA CLASH

PA182035 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish at 1948 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Sources in the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry have denied a report that clashes broke out between troops of the EPS and the Costa Rican Civil Guard several hours ago.

A ministry spokesman, whom the daily BARRICADA failed to identify in an item it published today, said that the EPS has not reported to the Foreign Ministry the outbreak of any clash over the past several hours.

The source remarked that the report, which originated in Costa Rica, could be a scheme by the counterrevolutionary groups operating out of that country to damage relations between the two states. Reports issued in San Jose yesterday indicated that on Wednesday there were clashes that lasted approximately 15 minutes near the border town of Los Chiles.

ARDE LEADER SAYS STRUGGLE WILL CONTINUE

PA170139 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0105 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] San Jose, 16 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- ARDE will continue the struggle against the Sandinist government despite the setback U.S. President Ronald Reagan suffered in his effort to supply them with \$100 million in military and humanitarian aid, a rebel spokesman said in San Jose today.

Jose Davila, the rebel organization's top political leader, told ACAN-EFE today that the U.S. Congress' decision to reject the President's request "will not force us to take a step backward, it will only encourage us to continue the struggle."

Today the House of Representatives rejected the immediate granting of \$100 million to the anti-Sandinist forces as proposed by President Reagan.

ARDE's political leader pointed out that within the next few days the political directorate of the organization will meet to consider a few initiatives aimed at achieving a bipartisan consensus between U.S. Democrats and Republicans that will lead to an agreement on the aid for the contras.

Davila also pointed out that ARDE will continue advocating a political solution to the Nicaraguan crisis, for which it will need the aid the U.S. President is trying to attain from Congress.

With this rejection "the possibility of a political solution is disappearing," because the FSLN, the governing party in Nicaragua, "will defeat the rebels and this would be a military solution," Davila said. "Those who are opposed to the aid are very mistaken because they believe they are favoring a political solution," he added. Davila said "we are observing a parliamentary war in the United States and suffering our own war where Nicaraguans are dying."

UN DELEGATE ACCUSES U.S. OF 'STATE TERRORISM'

PA190259 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] At the United Nations today Nicaragua accused the United States of practicing the most shameless state terrorism in Libya and warned countries of the international community that they could well be attacked in the near future under the pretext of combatting international terrorism. Speaking at the Security Council, Nicaraguan delegate Arelys Bellorini said that the United States used against Libya arguments similar to those raised against her country, which has reasons of its own to condemn this new act of aggression. She referred to the U.S. air strike this week. Bellorini said: The perpetrator of this aggression is a big power, whose foreign policy is based on threats and the use of force, a power that has appointed itself legislator, prosecutor, judge, and policeman of the actions of sovereign states.

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. 'PROPAGANDA' CAMPAIGN

PA190052 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Apr 86

["Analysis of Misinformation" commentary by Onofre Guevara]

[Text] Pro-U.S. propaganda brand as terrorist any revolutionary movement in the world, of any leaning, which opposes U.S. expansionism and tries to guide a country on the path of independence and the social development of its people. This is well-known by the peoples, as they are permanently forced to deal with the misinformation campaigns carried out under the argument of terrorism. In addition to the effects that this preaching against terrorism -- which is used as a pretext for attack -- can have on the countries and their citizens, in the long run it has turned out that the promoters of this falseness are also victims of their own fallacy. They are creating a sense of insecurity and a climate of hysteria, psychosis, and terrorism among themselves.

An ACAN-EFE dispatch datelined Tegucigalpa reflects this hysteria, which in addition to provoking more tension and threats against Nicaragua, shows how Hondurans and their authorities are beginning to live under a climate of uncertainty, adopting unsound measures, and exacerbating their own fears. Part of the dispatch reads: "The CIA, Interpol, and the Honduran police have increased vigilance in all ports, to control a possible entrance of Arab terrorists. Official spokesmen who asked not to be identified said that the ports, customs offices, and airports are subject to close vigilance to prevent the possibility that terrorists -- using false documents -- may try to enter Honduras. The security measures, which include foreign agents of various nationalities discreetly posted, have been taken following last night's U.S. air attack against Libya." The dispatch recalls Libya's threat against the countries where the Yankees have military bases, and admits that in Central America, these bases only exist in Honduras and Panama.

In addition, the dispatch revealed a very significant fact, stating that "the U.S. Embassy, through Michael O'Brien, director of the famous USIS in Tegucigalpa, announced tight security measures last week." Here, the information and security services appear as one, doing the same job, which shows the importance given to misinformation. In other words, the information and security agencies are at the same level. Therefore, it is not surprising that U.S. Embassy spokesmen, who at the same time perform propaganda for the USIS, have launched an ominous threat against Nicaragua through the Honduran and foreign media, taking advantage of the terrorist psychosis they themselves have created: "A U.S. Embassy spokesman in Tegucigalpa told local media sources that U.S. intelligence had detected communications between Libya and Nicaragua, in which Tripoli ordered its agents in Managua to stage attacks in Honduras." Its own hysteria has led them to make dangerous assertions about this country, similar to the one they are taking against Libya. Furthermore, the situation is being used to justify a witch-hunt against Honduran citizens opposed to their country's complicity with the attacks against the Nicaraguan people.

The next paragraph of the same dispatch notes the beginning of that witch-hunt, which apparently will not exclude anyone: "In addition, the Honduran Police suspect that the Libyans may have important links with Honduran subversive groups and managers of enterprises whose directors have reportedly visited Libya on several occasions. It is easy to make connections with international terrorists and to obtain financial support for enterprises serving as a facade for subversive activities, and we know from several Hondurans that this has been done under the pretext of visiting Europe on pleasure trips." Apparently, not even street vendors [buhoneros] are going to be excluded from this witch-hunt.

CARRION VIEWS U.S. CONTRA AID VOTE, LIBYA ATTACK

PA191944 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] The Sandinist government said on Wednesday that despite the "confusion" in the U.S. Congress during the debates on the aid for the counterrevolutionaries, the Reagan administration is certain to obtain the military aid to destroy the revolution. President Daniel Ortega appointed Carlos Carrion, political secretary of the Sandinist Front, to comment on the preliminary results of the voting in the U.S. House of Representatives, which he described as "confusing" and "criminal."

At a "rally" at the "Plaza of the Nonaligned," in front of the government palace, Carrion, who is also delegate of the Presidency, said he "is certain Reagan will find a way to get the U.S. Congress to approve the aid for the contras." While the House of Representatives today eliminated the possibility of the immediate delivery of the \$100 million to the counterrevolutionaries, the Sandinist leader said: "We are not interested in that discussion."

Carlos Carrion asserted that "the truth is that they want to destroy our revolution." "In view of that," Carrion said, "we have to be more united, because Reagan will try other maneuvers to obtain that economic aid for the counterrevolutionaries."

Carlos Carrion, who is also a member of the Sandinist assembly, the organ of consultation of the FSLN National Directorate, stressed that what is being discussed in the U.S. Congress is the "life of our people, how they are going to kill our people, whether they are to be shot in the head or in the heart."

Daniel Ortega's spokesman said the United States wants "to humiliate and subjugate the Nicaraguan people." "The United States says that it has to destroy the Nicaraguan Government; therefore, we have to keep an eye on Reagan's maneuvers," the Sandinist political leader said.

Carrion said that in the discussion in the U.S. Congress "there is no referee. That is a battle. There are no intermediate or halfway positions there." Carrion explained that the interest in "destroying the revolution was translated into the Libyan bombing, which was meant to be a warning to Nicaragua." "They want to intimidate us," Carrion pointed out, "and they could bomb us at any time." Carrion told the people who attended the rally that Reagan "wants to make us kneel, but he will not succeed because we will be more united now." Here, "we not only have to condemn the criminal attack on Libya, but the Nicaraguan people must mobilize and resist any U.S. attack," Carrion added.

Carrion said that the Sandinists will not flee, or hide in embassies. Others will do that. They want us to do what Reagan dictates. Carrion said that the nine Sandinists commanders will not hide in the event of a surprise attack; instead, "they will be in the front lines along with their people to face the imperialist aggression."

PSC LEADERS SEE 'NO POLITICAL SOLUTION'

PA191418 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] During a roundtable held in Guatemala City on the democratic outlook of Nicaragua's political process, the leaders of the opposition Social Christian Party of Nicaragua [PSC], said that for the time being there is no political solution in sight, because the Sandinist regime, having a totalitarian Marxist-Leninist trend, is determined not to create any situation that could jeopardize the system.

The PSC leaders said that at the moment there is no space within the state structure for the political parties because of repression, intimidation, and imprisonment of party leaders. They added that the Sandinists are not interested in peace, all they want is to be left alone, so they can do as they please in their country.

The Social Christians will launch a campaign to obtain a cease-fire. They will also demand free elections, a general amnesty, oversight by international organizations, and lifting of the state of emergency.

Regarding the Contadora peace plan which Nicaragua has refused to sign until the U.S. aggression stops, the PSC leaders, Agustin Jarquin, Roger Guevara, and Armando Zambrano, said that everything has to do with Nicaragua lacking the political will, and that the same thing will happen with the Central American parliament -- where delegations of existing parliaments will be in attendance -- which will be undermined by the Sandinists because they will deal with the situation as they please.

The Social Christian leaders said that four factors are preventing a political solution in Nicaragua. The first is the biased information aimed at praising the Sandinists, because the international news agencies are not reporting the truth about Nicaragua. In addition, a censorship of the press exists. Another factor is that the United States is playing the main role against the regime; and, not only in Nicaragua, but in Latin America there is an anti-U.S. attitude which is favorable to the Sandinists. And last is the lack of international support; the country does not even have toilet tissue, nor tooth paste, but it does have paper for the high-class Sandinists' magazines. The Boy Scouts are about to disappear because this organization lacks the means to continue operating.

In relation to the open town meetings where the constitution will be discussed, the PSC leaders said these councils lack prestige, and only represent a propaganda instrument for the Marxist government, and not as a guarantee for the Nicaraguan people's rights. As long as the people do not stand up for their rights, Sandinism will continue in power.

Agustin Jarquin, leader of the PSC, rejected the statements which Carlos Nunez, commander of the revolution, made in Guatemala during the Latin American Parliament meeting to the effect that Nicaragua can defeat a U.S. armed aggression. Jarquin said that his country does not have the political, military, or organizational capacity to face an attack from the United States, despite the huge arsenal it possesses. In addition to this, he said, we do not know if the Sandinists would receive additional international support, because we could run into the same situation as in Grenada and recently in Libya. Both countries were attacked by the United States, and no communist country came to their aid.

Jarquin added that the possibilities of a U.S. attack on Nicaragua are remote at this moment, because it would have a costly political effect on the Reagan administration, which has been involved in other international conflicts -- something which has left it in a very difficult situation to launch an attack on Nicaragua.

The possibilities of a direct military intervention in Nicaragua will increase and become more possible if the Sandinist government assumes a more radical attitude and if it does not return to the original government plan and does not open the way to a real democracy without obstacles, Jarquin said. He also mentioned the intention of forming groups with Nicaraguans residing abroad to support the civic struggle which will begin in Nicaragua.

U.S. ACTIONS INSPIRED STRONGER DEFENSE EFFORTS

PA201641 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] GRANMA stated today that the action against Libya and the escalation of U.S. aggression against Nicaragua infuriate the Cuban people and inspire them to become militarily, economically, and ideologically stronger.

In an editorial on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Playa Giron victory, the newspaper states that Cuba is ready to make the United States pay a high price if it dares to attack. The official newspaper of the Cuban Communist Party states that the Giron victory showed that the Cuban revolution is irreversible, and that in this contemporary world, a small country can face up to imperialism and build a new and just society.

VIOLENT REPRISALS FOR U.S. LIBYAN RAID NOTED

FL181852 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Station commentary by Juan Hernandez]

[Text] The first responses to the treacherous acts of state terrorism against the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi are becoming evident today. They are dramatic and fatal.

According to reports, U.S. citizens will be evacuated from Sudan because someone shot a diplomatic official in Khartoum. An unidentified group bombed the homes of U.S. Marines in Tunis and the bodies of three British citizens were found in Beirut.

These are acts that create victims as innocent as those who will be buried today by the Libyan people. They were assassinated during the U.S. Air Force attack at the beginning of the week.

Indiscriminate violence has been unleashed. Revolutionary violence is another thing. It is an organized and conscious response to oppression and exploitation of the people, social inequality, or racism and attempts to change a social-political regime that subjugates the majority of the people.

The right to use revolutionary violence has been traditionally recognized, and recently, in a document approved by the holy congregation, the Vatican legitimized the use of force in those cases where the goal is to overthrow a regime or dictatorship that has subjugated the people for an extended length of time.

Individual terrorism cannot be approved as anarchistic actions have not been approved in the past, and state terrorism simply cannot be approved. One nation does not have the right or moral justification to use their military strength to intimidate other countries and create innocent victims.

Reagan's order to bomb Libya has isolated the United States from the entire world which has condemned the bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi. Those who disregard public opinion profoundly offend the peoples. Those who attack and kill innocent civilians cannot expect smiles in response.

These acts of state terrorism generate acts that cause the death of innocent people.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING VIEWS U.S. RAID

FL181331 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] While the UN Security Council continued its discussion on the U.S. terrorist aggression against Libya, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has sent a letter to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, in which he says the action constitutes a flagrant violation of the norms of international relations and the UN Charter.

Shevardnadze's letter indicated that U.S. warplane bombings against Libyan cities has created an exceptionally serious situation and that international relations could become disorganized because of it.

During the two sessions held at the UN Security Council, the international community expressed great concern over the threat the Reagan government's brutal terrorist action against a United Nations member state represents. It was stressed that the Security Council should act more effectively in cases of conflict and solve them swiftly. It was also said that the U.S. Government, as a permanent member of the council, has a special responsibility in preserving international peace and safety. The Security Council received a resolution draft which strongly condemns the armed attack conducted by the U.S. Government against Libya. However, according to diplomatic sources, although it was agreed that the United States attacked Libya, the UN Security Council will not condemn either party but will attempt to solve the problem through diplomatic and political means.

U.S. HOUSE 'MANEUVER' ON CONTRA BILL REVIEWED

PA181244 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] While debates on the \$100 million demanded by Ronald Reagan for the former Somozist guardsmen ended in disappointment for the Yankee President in Washington, in Managua, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said that his country finds itself forced to spend more than half of its budget on defense.

The U.S. House of Representatives was the scene of a Republican maneuver to avoid a complete defeat of the Reagan plan when a vast majority decided to limit itself to giving \$27 million to the alleged victims of the dirty war that Washington is waging.

The attitude of the Republican legislators in supporting this bill and momentarily abandoning the demand for \$100 million was due to the fact that this legislative body had already decided to include the presidential request in a foreign aid package scheduled to be discussed in the next few weeks as an addition to the fiscal budget for the next year.

To some Republican legislators, there still remains the hope of obtaining unhindered approval of the \$100 million demanded by Reagan during subsequent debates at the House without the already mentioned condition. The wheelings and dealings of the U.S. representatives, which are illegal and immoral in essence, coincided with Ortega's statements about the high price imposed on Nicaragua by the war unleashed by Washington. A total of 20,000 Nicaraguans have died at the hands of the former Somozist guardsmen, 5,000 have been wounded, and 250,000 have had to leave their homes for safer places, not counting, of course, the already mentioned defense expenditures, which heavily curtail economic and social programs.

At any rate, according to analysts, it is quite likely that Reagan will publicly keep at it even though his counterrevolutionary godsons will lack nothing because of the legislators' decision, as has happened during past 5 years of brutal aggression against Nicaragua.

TANA AWARDS CASTRO LIBERATORS, HEROES MEDAL

PA192112 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] President Fidel Castro was decorated here with the Liberators and Heroes of Our America medal, at the chief of state level, the highest order granted by the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America, TANA.

In the ceremony, TANA President Buillermo Toriello stressed that this is the first award with such a category granted by the organization and expressed recognition for the revolutionary path of the Cuban leader.

Expressing appreciation for the decoration, Castro referred to the history of the Cuban people and their struggles which, he noted, allowed their roots to prevail despite the opposition of colonialism and imperialism. In conclusion, he said that this recognition belongs to these people.

RAUL CASTRO CONGRATULATES TANK CORPS MEMBERS

FI.182050 Havana Radio Reloj in Spanish 1803 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Army General and FAR Minister Raul Castro has congratulated the tank corps units -- powerful fists of steel -- that assaulted Playa Giron 25 years ago to give imperialism its first defeat in America. Raul's message was read at the military ceremony held at military unit 1011 in the western region of the country on the occasion of the celebration today of the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of Tank Corp Day.

INTERNATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL WORKING MEETING HELD

FL142332 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] The 19th meeting of the Cosmic Meteorological Working Group of the Inter-Cosmic Program has begun at the headquarters of the Cuban Academy of Sciences. Attending were delegations from the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, GDR, and Cuba to discuss the 1986-87 plan cooperative plan.

The meeting is being held in Cuba for the first time and will study the development of the areas of research in this meteorological specialty.

BARBADOSST JOHN SAYS ATTACK ON LIBYA 'EXCESSIVE'

FL182010 Bridgetown CANA in English 1955 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, April 18, CANA -- Barbados Prime Minister Bernard St John was quoted as saying he thought excessive force was used in the U.S. air assault on Tripoli. St John, who is in New York, told THE NATION newspaper that the United States could have used other means to respond to alleged international terrorist acts by Libya. One has to question whether the retaliatory methods were not excessive in light of the fact that other methods could have been used with the same objectives. The issue of terrorism was raised when St John met with American shipping executives yesterday to woo more cruise liners to Barbados. Every detailed aspect of the arrangement relating to the safety of air/sea programme needs to be gone into with a view to ensuring that such (terrorist) incidents do not arise in this area of the Caribbean, the Barbados leader said.

GRENADABLAIZE PRAISES REAGAN, RECALLS GRENADA MISSION

FL191232 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 19 Apr 86

[By Richard Simon]

[Text] Leaders of several Caribbean nations have expressed their views on the U.S. raid on Libya. James Mitchell, prime minister of St Vincent and the Grenadines, expressed regret over the action while Bernard St John, the prime minister of Barbados, criticized the U.S. attack.

However, Prime Minister Herbert Blaize of Grenada, in a nation-wide speech last night, expressed his support of the United States raid on Libya. Blaize has come out in support of President Reagan's military action against Libya. Prime Minister Blaize, speaking in his weekly radio broadcast, compared President Reagan's courage last week to his determination to intervene in Grenada in 1983. Prime Minister Blaize said peace was threatened by state-supported terrorism.

[Begin Blaize recording] State-supported terrorism cannot be tolerated if peace is to be brought to this world and United States President Reagan has shown courage again like he showed 2 1/2 years ago in taking action that will make him be the [word indistinct] of neighboring eyes. [end recording] The Grenada prime minister said because of President Reagan's courage he was able to tackle a problem which the rest of the world was shying away from.

Opposition Condemns Attack

FL191532 Bridgetown CANA in English 1509 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, April 19, CANA -- Grenada's Prime Minister Herbert Blaize supports the American air raid on Libya but his left-wing opponents condemn the action -- both comparing it to the U.S.-led invasion of this Caribbean island in 1983. The opposition Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) described the bombing as a vulgar violation of international law by Washington. The Reagan administration is now clearly being revealed as an international bandit because having invaded tiny Grenada it is feeding its aggressive designs around the world, it said in a statement.

The Reagan regime now has the blood of babies on its hands and we call upon states and peoples to condemn this Rambo policy of the United States and to take collective measures to defend the peace and security of the world against state terrorism, it added.

In his weekly radio broadcast last night, Blaize said that state-supported terrorism which the Reagan Administration has been accusing Libyan Leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi of promoting cannot be tolerated if peace is to be accomplished. The Grenadian leader praised Reagan for his determination and courage in tackling what he said was a problem on behalf of the rest of the world. We say God bless President Reagan.

Blaize's 16-month old government is a close ally of the United States in the Caribbean following Washington's decision to send American troops into the island two-and-a-half years ago to put down a leftist junta and to help restore constitutional government. Blaize likened the bombing of Tripoli to the invasion of Grenada and said that the courage shown by Reagan must make the American leader the sinecure of neighbouring eyes.

FORMER PRESIDENTS WELCOMED; COUP RUMORS CIRCULATE

PA200341 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0122 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 18 Apr (EFE) -- General Henri Namphy, president of the Haitian Civilian and Military Council, who had been out of public view for over a week, reappeared on Thursday on Haitian television welcoming former President Paul Magloire, who had been in exile for over 30 years. Namphy's presence during a reception for General Magloire quelled rumors about his health and speculations that Duvalierist forces were preparing a coup d'etat. The two former presidents, popular leader Daniel Fignole, who had also been in exile for 29 years, and Magloire were invited to an official reception held on Thursday at the National Palace. Fignole asked to be excused for health reasons.

Although Fignole and Magloire lived in New York during their respective exiles, the former always felt that General Magloire was "an enemy of the Haitian people".

According to political observers, with this meeting, Namphy was seeking to create the impression that the two major leaders who are respected by the people are united under his mandate. Speculations circulate in the streets of Port-au-Prince, together with rumors that the Army is not united under Namphy's leadership. The shadow of a Duvalierist coup d'etat is looming over this city. Leaflets were distributed on the streets of the capital warning the citizens of the dangers of a Duvalierist coup d'etat against General Namphy.

ST LUCIA

FOREIGN MINISTRY RESPONDS TO ATTACK ON LIBYA

FL182020 Bridgetown CANA in English 2011 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, April 18, CANA - St Lucia says the international community needs to find universally-acceptable methods to fight terrorism. The country's Foreign Ministry was responding for the first time since Tuesday's American air strike against Libya, which Washington says sponsors international terrorism.

The ministry said St Lucia was gravely concerned that international terrorism had become such a prominent feature of international affairs. Consequently, the St Lucia Government believes that the recent United States air strike against Libya must necessarily be viewed from the context of this aberration in international relations, it stated. The ministry said it was regrettable that the American course of action had to be followed and St Lucia was concerned at the spiral of violence that would ensue in the Mediterranean region and elsewhere.

ST VINCENT

MITCHELL SAYS CABINET SPLIT ON U.S. ATTACK

FL181528 Bridgetown CANA in English 1442 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, April 18, CANA -- St Vincent and the Grenadines Prime Minister James Mitchell said last night he regretted this week's U.S. military strikes against Libya and urged a solution to the Palestinian problem with he said was at the core of international terrorism. Mitchell, in a radio and television broadcast, said he was speaking in a personal capacity as the cabinet was split on the Libyan raid, with some members feeling the U.S. move was quite right. He said the Palestinians, deprived of a homeland, were a desperate people, and desperate men seek desperate solutions.

I hope that we will try and do something to bring peace in the Middle East to give the Palestinians a homeland, Mitchell said, adding: I do not for a moment want anyone to think that we do not believe in the right of Israel to exist. We support the right of Israel to exist; and we support the right of the Palestinians to a homeland, and we pray that peace will be brought. The U.S. raid on Libya was in retaliation at the north African country's alleged support for a series of terrorist acts, which claimed the lives of several Americans in the last few years. Mitchell said St Vincent and the Grenadines does not condone violence.

MARCOS, OFFERS \$65 MILLION FOR ASYLUM

FL181522 Bridgetown CANA in English 1506 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, April 18, CANA -- Ousted Philippines dictator Ferdinand Marcos made an informal offer of U.S. 65 million dollars to the Government of St Vincent and the Grenadines to grant him asylum, Prime Minister James Mitchell said here last night. Mitchell said the money was intended to give St Vincent its first international airport, a project seen by his administration as key to any economic take-off.

The disclosures in a radio and television address came amid public criticism of the prime ministers published stance of the issue, which was that he would have accepted Marcos once the price was right and the population approved. It looks as though to get international airports in the Caribbean, you either have to go to the communists as Grenada did or you have to go to the fascists, he said. I hope that everyone understands what's involved in those decisions.

On local opposition to the proposal, Mitchell said he was delighted to know that public opinion had stood on high moral ground. We, the government, are prepared to go along with that, he said. Mitchell said the Marcos proposal should now be considered here. Marcos, ousted in a civilian-based revolt nearly two months ago, is in exile in Hawaii.

Asylum Denied

FL191146 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister James Mitchell of St Vincent says former Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos has been denied asylum in this Caribbean nation. Mr Mitchell says Marcos offered to pay \$65 million for asylum.

MITCHELL DISCUSSES ORANGE HILL DEVELOPMENT

FL181534 Bridgetown CANA in English 1401 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Kingstown, St Vincent, April 18, CANA -- The St Vincent and the Grenadines Government last night unveiled a EC 30 million dollar (1 EC doll; 37 cents U.S.) comprehensive development programme for the country's largest single agricultural estate compulsorily acquired a year ago. The scheme for the large Orange Hill estate calls for the developme of 2,000 acres of land into 390 five-acre farms in three phases, the development of a forested area of the estate into a public recreational park, and the conversion of the estate houses into guest houses by local business people.

In a 45-minute radio and television address, Prime Minister Mitchell said centrepiece of the plan, drawn up by consultants of the Organisation of American States (OAS), would be the allocation of land to Vincentian nationals for farming and housing purposes. Priority will be given in the allocation of the farms to persons living and working on the estate..., Mitchell said.

The land will be given out with an option to purchase after a period of time. We propose to make the lands available (ON) leasehold for 25 years with an option to purchase after 10 years if certain performance criteria are met. The house lots will be on a free-hold basis. Mitchell said government was hoping to have the first 190 farms ready to be taken up by early next year.

TRINIDAD-TOBAGOTRADE UNION COUNCIL CONDEMNS ATTACK ON LIBYA

FL182012 Bridgetown CANA in English 1942 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, April 18, CANA -- The Council of Progressive Trade Unions (CPTU) condemned the U.S. air raid on Libya calling it an act of barbarism. A release from the CPTU, one of the two main labour organisations here, said that President Ronald Reagan was yet to produce concrete evidence on Libya's involvement in terrorist acts. Even (if) evidence is found, the irresponsible and barbaric reaction by this super power nation cannot and will never be the answer to terrorism, said CPTU a largely left-wing grouping.

Indeed the killing of innocent Libyan children and other persons in the still of the night is a gross indictment against the war-like policies of the U.S. president. The CPTU said that although Britain and the United States say they are deeply concerned about state terrorism, they were refusing to take action against what the greatest state terrorist of all times in the Botha government of South Africa.
[sentence as received]